THE ARIZONA COURTS

FY 88 Judicial Report

PUBLISHED BY
THE ARIZONA SUPREME COURT

FRANK X. GORDON, JR., Chief Justice
STANLEY G. FELDMAN, Vice Chief Justice
JAMES DUKE CAMERON, Associate Justice
WILLIAM A. HOLOHAN, Associate Justice
JAMES MOELLER, Associate Justice

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

William L. McDonald
Administrative Director of the Courts

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OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT CLERK

Arizona Courts Building artwork provided by Howard Needles Tammen & Bergendoff
Pen and ink illustrations by Jack Crow

Arizona Courts Building Model

THE ARIZONA COURTS

FY 88 Judicial Report

ARIZONA SUPREME COURT - FY 88

Justices of The Arizona Supreme Court. Left to right: William A. Holohan, Justice; Stanley G. Feldman, Vice Chief Justice; Frank X. Gordon, Jr., Chief Justice; James Duke Cameron, Justice; James Moeller, Justice.

The Arizona Courts
FY 88 Judicial Report

Table of Contents

Page

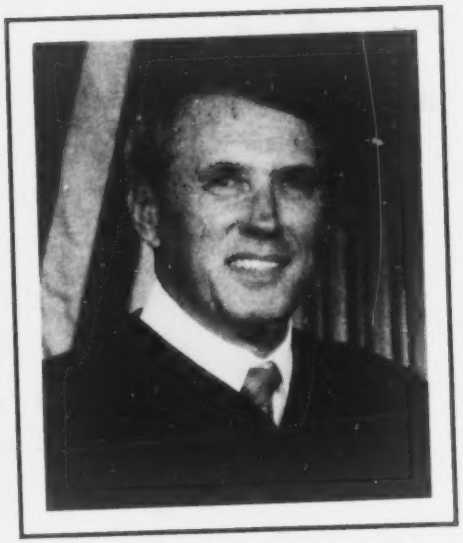
from the Chief Justice 2
Administrative Director's Report 4
Organizational Chart - The Arizona Judiciary 8
The Judicial Branch of Government 9
Statewide Caseload, Financial, and Personnel Information
- General Introduction 10
- Statewide Information 11

Supreme Court 15
Court of Appeals
- Division One 16
- Division Two 17

Superior Court 18
Superior Court Probation 20
Justice of the Peace Courts 30
Municipal Courts 32
Administrative Office of the Courts 34
Supreme Court Committees and Commissions 41
- Commission on the Courts 41
- Commissions on Judicial Appointments 42
- Commission on Judicial Qualifications 43
- Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee 44
- Council on Judicial Education and Training 45
- Council on Judicial Administration 46

Appendix A, 1988 Legislation Affecting the Courts 47
Appendix B, Additional Statistical Information for Trial Courts 51

from the Chief Justice



It is my pleasure to present the FY 88 Judicial Report.

I want to thank the individuals who contributed to the timely publication of this report. That includes the Administrative Director of the Courts and his staff, the printer in the Supreme Court Clerk's Office, and the judges and staff of each court in our judicial system who were responsible for reporting to us the statistical and financial data that makes the reporting contained herein possible.

I also want to note my pleasure at being able to use a sketch of our new Arizona Courts Building on the cover of this report. Efforts to obtain a building began in 1979. Nine years later, largely due to the determined efforts of Justice James Duke Cameron, we have received approval to proceed with bidding on building construction, which is scheduled to begin in early 1989.

During FY 88, a total of 1,919,114 cases were filed in Arizona's courts; this is 107,635 more cases than were filed the previous year. The difference represents a 5.9 percent increase, which does not seem too startling until you realize that this year is not unique. Courts routinely face filing increases, especially the trial courts. There has been an increase of over 100,000 case filings in each of the last four years. The increase in case terminations has not been as high, but it has been steady. In fact, this year the municipal courts alone terminated over one million cases! These are not just lifeless statistics. Each case represents a very important event in at least one individual's life. Many have a much broader sphere of impact.

The judiciary is attempting to meet the public's need for just and timely resolution of disputes, but the challenge of doing so has grown disproportionately faster than the availability of resources with which to meet them.

In my State of the Judiciary address on March 4, 1987, I identified three major goals for my tenure as Chief Justice: obtaining state funding for the judicial system, improving the quality of justice in our state, and increasing the public's understanding of the judiciary.

I believe that state funding for the judiciary will help improve the Arizona judicial system in its ability to respond to increasing caseloads, particularly in those counties with a limited tax base. The quality of justice should not vary substantially between counties. Although the legislature did not act on the state funding proposal this year, I will continue to pursue this goal.

". . . state funding for the judiciary will help improve the Arizona judicial system . . ."

During the last year a number of steps have been taken to improve the quality of justice in Arizona as I mentioned in my 1987 address. The legislature approved a fifth panel of judges for the Court of Appeals, Division One. Courts implemented a new law requiring the automatic assignment of wages for payment of child support in all cases involving new and modified child support orders. A new tax court was created by the legislature. New Arizona Supreme Court Rule 28 now allows public input into rules of procedure for our courts. Judges and all court personnel have been required to attend at least 16 hours of continuing education.

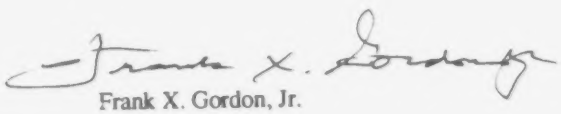
Other improvements could be made, however. I am aware of some of these, such as increasing our research and management staff to respond more quickly to the needs of local courts. We are taking steps to do this. However, in order to avoid a possible crisis in the judiciary's future ability to dispense fair and economical justice, we need to broaden our thinking and reach out for more creative resolutions to the challenges that face us. This is the role of the Commission on the Courts, a group appointed in June 1988 to analyze four specific topic areas and devise plans for improving the quality of justice in those areas as we move toward the year 2000. I am very excited about the creative influence of this group and look forward to reporting on their progress next year. (Additional information on the commission can be found on pages 41 and 42 of this report.)

". . . we need to broaden our thinking and reach out for more creative resolutions to the challenges that face us."

I am also pleased about progress on my third goal, increased understanding of the courts. During the year, two public information videotapes were prepared ("The Court's People: Administering Arizona's Justice" and "Pro Per: Representing Yourself in Arizona's Justice Courts") and are available in each county. A third videotape was prepared to explain the Foster Care Review Board Program, overseen by the Supreme Court, to those who might volunteer their time to help dependent children in foster care. Members of the judicial branch also worked cooperatively with the State Bar of Arizona's Center for Law-Related Education in an effort to devise more effective strategies for law-related education in Arizona's schools.

And finally, I found myself in a unique position this year to make the public more aware of judicial procedures. As Chief Justice, I was required to preside over the senate impeachment trial of former Governor Evan Mecham. This was an emotionally charged event and a very convulsive experience for Arizona. It did, however, provide thousands of Arizonans with a firsthand look, via daily media coverage, at the judicial process, and it increased the public's awareness of the importance of the role that the judicial branch of government plays.

It has indeed been a challenging year. But meeting challenges makes us grow and improve. I look forward to next year, as we continually strive to improve Arizona's courts and make the Arizona judiciary a system we can all be proud of.



Frank X. Gordon, Jr.

Administrative Director's Report

The use of the Arizona Courts Building sketch on the cover of this report has both literal and symbolic significance.

From the literal perspective, after nine years FY 88 provided a major breakthrough toward our goal of occupying an Arizona Courts Building. In March 1988, Acting Governor Rose Mofford signed a bill authorizing lease-purchase arrangements for funding construction of state buildings. As a result, we have been able to let bids for construction and expect to break ground on our building in early 1989.

From a symbolic perspective, the cover's sketch reflects the judiciary's efforts to build a better future for Arizona's courts and, thereby, for the individuals who are involved in the nearly two million cases filed with Arizona's courts each year.

In his letter, Chief Justice Gordon focused on his goals for building a better judiciary and use of the Commission on the Courts to help illuminate a path for achieving those goals. I believe that another worthwhile activity when planning for the future is to review a bit of the foundation we have built in the past. The 1982 Annual Judicial Report included a five-year historical perspective. I believe it is appropriate to repeat that process now and use the information as a foundation for building toward the future. What follows is a listing of the major events impacting the judiciary in each of the past five years. It gives a picture of the ebb and flow of our growth and achievements.

1983 - New Beginnings

January - December 1983
Council on Judicial Education and Training
Standards for Municipal Courts
Decriminalization of Minor Traffic Violations
Maximum Caseload for Adult Probation Officers

— In recognition of its commitment to initial and continuing education programs for judges and court personnel, the Supreme Court, on November 15, 1983, established the Council on Judicial Education and Training. The purpose of the council is to assist the Supreme Court in development and implementation of education policies and standards for judges and all court personnel.

— In response to the Municipal Court Judges Association's request for guidance in the operation of municipal courts, the Supreme Court entered Administrative Order No. 83-11 setting forth standards for municipal court judges and court operations. These standards provided a significant precedent in regard to the Supreme Court's leadership in its administrative supervision over all the courts of the state.

— The legislature decriminalized many minor traffic violations and made them civil traffic violations. The Supreme Court was responsible for developing the rules, forms, and procedures necessary to implement civil traffic laws effective January 1, 1984.

— The legislature mandated a maximum adult probation officer caseload of one officer per 60 in-county, supervised probationers.

1984 - New Programs

Many activities of the Administrative Office of the Courts during 1984 were in direct response to activities of the legislature in its first special session, which adjourned on January 19, 1984, and its regular session during 1984.

— During its special session, the legislature provided funding in the form of the State Aid Enhancement Fund to be administered by the Supreme Court and available to local probation departments to assist them in hiring an adequate

number of probation officers to meet the statutorily mandated caseload standard of one officer per 60 probationers.

— The special session also resulted in several changes being made in the handling of juvenile complaints and referrals. One of these provided for earlier intervention and increasing consequences for repeat juvenile offenders. In order to assist counties in funding programs that provide increased consequences, the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund was created and placed under the administration of the Supreme Court.

— In an effort to deal with the state's overcrowded prisons, the legislature authorized the Adult Intensive Probation Supervision Program to be administered by the Supreme Court. The objective of the program is to place certain individuals on intensively supervised probation rather than sending them to the state prison. The implementation date for the program was July 1, 1985.

— The legislature approved a second panel of judges for Division Two of the Court of Appeals. In November, Governor Bruce Babbitt appointed the judges to that panel.

— The legislature added an offense for "harassment". The Supreme Court designed and distributed the necessary forms, which must be available to the public at all applicable courts.

— The legislature provided the Supreme Court with funding to establish a Judicial Management Unit to conduct site visits to limited jurisdiction courts and prepare detailed reports with recommendations for improving their management operations.

— On December 3, the Superior Court in Maricopa County became the first superior court to establish an official "branch" court, the Southeast Judicial District.

January - December 1984
State Aid Enhancement
Increased Consequences for Juveniles
Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund
Adult Intensive Probation Supervision
Second Panel for Court of Appeals, Division Two
Harassment
Judicial Management Unit
Southeast Judicial District, Maricopa County

1985 - Focus on Automation

— In Maricopa County an automated case management program for justice of the peace courts was pilot tested. This program forms the basis for the LOwer Court Information System (LOCIS) developed in 1986 by Administrative Office staff and made available to limited jurisdiction courts throughout the state.

— The Court of Appeals, Division Two, received money for automation of its court activities.

— Planning for the new court building was reactivated with the legislature appropriating money to complete design and construction documents for the new building.

January - December 1985
Lower Court Information System
Automation Funds for Court of Appeals, Division Two
Funds to Complete Design for Arizona Courts Building

1986-87 - Growth, Change, and Challenge

The 1987 Judicial Report was our first fiscal year annual report. For that reason, activities of both calendar year 1986 and the first six months of 1987 are presented in this section.

— There were two changes on the Supreme Court bench. Justice William A. Holohan completed his five-year term as chief justice, and on January 5, 1987, Justice Frank X. Gordon, Jr. began his term in that capacity. In addition, on March 3, 1987, James Moeller was appointed to the vacant position created by the retirement of Justice Jack D. H. Hays.

— The Supreme Court portion of the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund allocated to assist courts in processing criminal and delinquency cases was expanded to allow use by all courts.

January 1986 - June 1987

New Chief Justice and Associate Justice

Use of Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund Expanded

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision Program

Probation Services Fees for Juveniles

Court Automation Projects Prospered

Council on Judicial Administration Established

New Garnishment Laws

Criminal Benchbook for Limited Jurisdiction Courts

Statewide Guidelines for Child Support Amounts

Training for Clerks from all Courts

Wage Assignment for Collection of Support

— The legislature approved a juvenile intensive probation program similar in design to the adult program. The program was implemented in January 1987.

— The legislature enacted probation services fees for juveniles similar to those imposed on adult probationers in 1981.

— There was tremendous growth in the area of automation. The Supreme Court's automated docket system was enhanced; the automated system for Division Two was implemented; and the LOwer Court Information System (LOCIS) program was installed in participating justice and municipal courts. In January of 1987, the first training session was held on the Arizona Probation Management Information System, which was implemented statewide.

— On May 20, 1987, the Supreme Court entered an order creating the Council on Judicial Administration composed of the chief judges of each appellate court; presiding judges of each superior court; representative judges of juvenile courts, justice of the peace courts, and municipal courts; and the Administrative Director of the Courts. The purpose of the council is to advise the Supreme Court on the development and implementation of policies and procedures related to court administration and the integration of the judicial system.

— The legislature adopted new garnishment laws, and the Supreme Court was responsible for designing and distributing the necessary forms related to these new procedures.

— A criminal benchbook for limited jurisdiction court judges was published and distributed by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The benchbook, which provides scripts and detailed procedures, was prepared by a committee of judges, attorneys, and court administrators.

— The Supreme Court entered an administrative order establishing statewide guidelines for child support amounts effective October 1, 1987.

— For the first time, a two-day seminar was held for clerks of court from all court levels.

— The legislature passed the nation's most progressive automatic wage assignment law for the collection of child support, and the Supreme Court was responsible for preparing the necessary forms.

FY 88 - More Growth, More Change, More Challenge

It is becoming clear that the only thing constant in our organization is change. Perhaps that is why, after eleven years with the Supreme Court, I still have a feeling of excitement about what we can achieve. Certainly, there has been no time for complacency or resting on one's laurels.

The changes this year included passage of legislation creating a tax court for Arizona effective September 30, 1988. The court is a special department of the Superior Court in Maricopa County and will hear all Arizona cases involving the imposition, assessment, or collection of a tax.

Also, during the 1988 legislative session, we were successful in obtaining a fifth panel of judges for the Court of Appeals, Division One, but unsuccessful in our bid for state funding of the superior court.

Trial courts have had to make necessary adjustments to handle the increased caseload resulting from Arizona's "war on drugs." The Administrative Office has tried to assist the courts and is preparing a distribution plan for monies awarded to courts by the state's Criminal Justice Commission in an effort to at least partially cover the costs associated with the drug war.

Since 1979, when the first specific appropriation to fund education programs for limited jurisdiction courts was made, we have dramatically increased our educational programs. This year every judge and all court personnel were required to attend at least 16 hours of continuing education. Providing opportunities for individuals to attain these training hours has been a true challenge. My staff has developed numerous seminars and programs including the "Gearing up for Success" program, which offered over 48 sessions and was attended by 853 court support personnel. They have also offered a faculty skill development program to help prepare individuals to present educational sessions for both state and local programs.

In the probation area, the Administrative Office has been involved in a rather creative program. Recognizing the strong link between illiteracy and unlawful behavior, we assisted in establishing reading labs using the Principles of Alphabet Literacy System (PALS). We are also working to improve juvenile detention facilities in rural counties. This year a committee was formed to document the woefully inadequate, and in some cases dangerous, conditions in many of the state's juvenile detention facilities. The committee is expected to file its report with the Supreme Court in January 1989; that report will include recommended solutions to the problems identified.

Again this year the legislature approved and gave the Supreme Court responsibility for administering a program that will decrease the number of felony offenders who are incarcerated. This program, "Community Punishment" will be implemented in FY 89. It is directed at limiting county jail populations while providing the offenders with a high degree of supervision and structured activities.

All of the areas I have mentioned thus far are familiar topics for the Administrative Office: education, juvenile programs and facilities, probation, etc. The new topic over the past 18 months has been child support. The Supreme Court first became involved when it implemented statewide child support amount guidelines through an administrative order effective October 1, 1987. Then, in response to progressive legislation for child support enforcement, we found ourselves developing forms and procedures for automatic wage assignments and providing related training. Now we are working to coordinate efforts of the Department of Economic Security to establish a statewide automation system for Title IV-D child support cases with the needs of the judiciary for an effective child support system for all cases. We have moved from no child support involvement to active involvement. In fact, in late June of this year I found myself on a panel addressing a nationwide conference and discussing the child support issues we are facing in Arizona. Child support is certainly not an area we had planned on being involved with; however, I am convinced that our involvement will make a difference in the effectiveness of the child support program in Arizona, and that makes all of the effort worthwhile.

The foundation we have built over the past several years seems to demonstrate our ability to take on additional projects, both on familiar ground and in areas that are new for us. We are looking to the work of the Commission on the Courts to assist us in identifying the best course for meeting our future challenges. Justice Gordon spoke of the commission in his letter, and it is described in some detail on pages 41 and 42 of this report. It has been exciting to get this activity organized, and I eagerly await its recommendations, even though they will, of course, mean more change.

William L. McDonald

July 1987 - June 1988

Tax Court Created

Fifth Panel for Court of Appeals, Division One

Monies for "War on Drugs"

Mandatory Continuing Education for Judges and All Judicial Personnel

Principles of Alphabet Literacy Program

Community Punishment Program

Child Support Activities

Commission on the Courts

". . . I am convinced that our involvement will make a difference in the effectiveness of the child support program in Arizona . . ."

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART • THE ARIZONA JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT
5 Justices, 6-Year Terms

Chief Justice*
Vice Chief Justice*
3 Associate Justices

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, Sec. 3

COURT OF APPEALS
18 Judges, 6-Year Terms

Division One - Phoenix
Chief Judge* & 11 Associate Judges
4 Departments (A,B,C, & D)
Presiding Judge* & 2 Judges Each

Counties: Apache, Coconino, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Yavapai, Yuma

Division Two - Tucson
Chief Judge* & 5 Associate Judges
2 Departments (A & B)
Presiding Judge* & 2 Judges Each

Counties: Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, Sec 1; A.R.S. § 12-120

SUPERIOR COURT
101 Judges, 4-Year Terms

Presiding Judge In Each County**

Apache	1	Greenlee	1	Pima	21
Cochise	3	La Paz	1	Pinal	4
Coconino	3	Maricopa	53	Santa Cruz	1
Gila	2	Mohave	2	Yavapai	3
Graham	1	Navajo	2	Yuma	3

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, Secs. 3, 10, and 11

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
84 Judges, 84 Courts (Precincts), 4-Year Terms

Apache	4	Mohave	4
Cochise	6	Navajo	5
Coconino	4	Pima	7
Gila	5	Pinal	12
Graham	2	Santa Cruz	2
Greenlee	2	Yavapai	7
La Paz	3	Yuma	3
Maricopa	18		

Ariz. Const., Art. VI, Sec. 32

MUNICIPAL COURTS
112 Full- and 58 Part-Time Judges

80 Cities/Towns

	Full-Time	Part-Time		Full-Time	Part-Time
Apache	3	0	Mohave	4	1
Cochise	7	1	Navajo	7	2
Coconino	4	2	Pima	11	28
Gila	5	2	Pinal	6	3
Graham	3	0	Santa Cruz	2	0
Greenlee	1	1	Yavapai	7	0
La Paz	1	1	Yuma	4	0
Maricopa	47	17			

A.R.S. §§ 22-402 and -403

*Elected by their members
**Appointed by the Supreme Court

The Judicial Branch of Government

The judicial power shall be vested in an integrated judicial department consisting of a supreme court, such intermediate appellate courts as may be provided by law, a superior court, such courts inferior to the superior court as may be provided by law, and justice courts. Arizona Constitution, Article VI, Sec. 1.

The Supreme Court

The Arizona Supreme Court, which consists of five justices, has administrative authority over all courts in the state. The Chief Justice, who is elected by the other justices for a five-year term, is responsible for exercising the Court's supervisory power. To assist it in carrying out its various responsibilities, the Court appoints the Administrative Director of the Courts, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, law clerks, secretarial and clerical staff, and a central staff of attorneys.

The Supreme Court's constitutional jurisdiction includes appellate review, the issuance of extraordinary writs such as habeas corpus, and the power to make rules governing procedural matters in all the courts. Criminal cases involving the death penalty are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. Decisions of the Court of Appeals may be reviewed at the discretion of the Supreme Court. Through its rule-making authority, the Supreme Court regulates the activities of the State Bar of Arizona and oversees the admission of new attorneys to the practice of law. The Supreme Court also serves as the final decision-making body when disciplinary recommendations against Arizona judges are filed by the Commission on Judicial Qualifications.

The Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals has two divisions. Division One, with twelve judges, is located in Phoenix; Division Two, with six judges, sits in Tucson. The court has appellate jurisdiction to determine all matters properly appealed from the Superior Court except for criminal cases where the sentence of death or life imprisonment has actually been imposed.

The geographical jurisdiction of Division One covers appeals from the Superior Court in the counties of Apache, Coconino, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Yavapai, and Yuma. Division Two receives its cases from the Superior Court in the counties of Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz. In addition, Division One has statewide responsibility for reviewing decisions of the Industrial Commission and hearing Unemployment Compensation appeals from the Department of Economic Security.

Superior Court

On June 30, 1988, the Superior Court consisted of 101 judges sitting in 15 counties. The Superior Court is a trial court of general jurisdiction and is empowered to hear cases of equity and law involving real property; civil claims of $2,500 or more; felony prosecutions and misdemeanors not otherwise provided for by law; probate matters; and cases involving dissolution or annulment of marriage. The Superior Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Justice of the Peace Courts over civil claims between $500 and $2,500. It also has exclusive jurisdiction in juvenile matters.

In counties with three or more Superior Court judges, the presiding judge may appoint court commissioners to perform the duties provided by law or Supreme Court rule. (Effective May 3, 1988, a commissioner may be appointed in any county regardless of size to hear and determine Title IV-D child support matters.) Commissioners usually determine matters where a default has been entered against a party and may preside at the initial appearance of a defendant charged with a crime. Adult and juvenile probation departments also operate under the supervision of the Superior Court.

Each county has a Clerk of the Superior Court who is elected at the general election. The responsibilities of the Clerk's Office are diverse and include maintenance of official court case files; certification of documents; collection of fees; and issuance of summonses, subpoenas, and marriage licenses. The Clerk serves as jury commissioner in all counties except Maricopa, Pima, and Yavapai; a separate jury commissioner is appointed in these three counties.

Justice of the Peace and Municipal Courts

Statewide there are 84 Justices of the Peace sitting in the same number of precincts. These judges are elected at the general election by voters in their respective precincts, and the regular term of office is four years. Municipal Courts are mandated by state law in each incorporated city or town. At the time of the 1988 personnel survey, there were 112 full-time and 58 part-time municipal judges throughout the state. Municipal judges are usually appointed by city or town councils. Both courts have jurisdiction to hear class 1, 2, and 3 misdemeanor cases and conduct preliminary examinations on felony complaints. Municipal Courts are empowered to hear matters arising out of violations of city or town ordinances. Virtually all traffic violation cases are filed in the Justice of the Peace or Municipal Courts. Justice of the Peace Courts also have civil jurisdiction over lawsuits involving less than $2,500.

Statewide Caseload, Financial, and Personnel Information

General Introduction

For the second year, the Supreme Court is reporting comprehensive data on caseloads, financing, and personnel for all courts within the Arizona judiciary on a fiscal year basis. Reports prior to 1987 presented caseload information on a calendar year basis. Summary information for all courts is included in this report. Information for the individual courts within the Arizona court system is published in the Arizona Courts: FY 88 Data Report. The following general statements are included to provide a better understanding of the summary data presented here. Attention should also be given to the narrative statements and footnotes applicable to the specific information presented.

CASELOAD STATISTICS

The summary caseload statistics presented here have been compiled from the monthly statistical reports submitted to the Supreme Court by the individual appellate, superior, justice of the peace, and municipal courts of the state. Incomplete or inconsistent information, where detected, is footnoted. While the statistics are checked for mathematical accuracy, they are unaudited. Justice of the peace and municipal court criminal statistics reflect "complaint filings," while superior court figures reflect the number of "defendants" charged.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial information published in this report is based on a survey of the courts conducted during August 1988. It is unaudited and, therefore, dependent on the reporting accuracy of the courts and counties participating in the survey. An effort was made to identify all costs of court operations where the cost is directly attributable to the individual court's budget. The following definitions for the categories used in this report are included to provide a better understanding of the financial information presented.

Expenditures — includes those funds appropriated directly to the court by the immediate funding authority, state funds appropriated for local courts, and funds provided through grants. Expenditures attributable to the court, but included in budgets of other departments or agencies rather than the court's own budget, are not included in these figures.

Personal Services - amounts for salaries and wages for all personnel.
Fringe Benefits - amounts for employer's cost of FICA, insurance, retirement contributions, etc.
Operating Expenses - amounts for utilities, telephones, postage, insurance, rent, building maintenance, office supplies, and office equipment maintenance.
Travel - amounts for personnel mileage, per diem, and travel.
Professional Contract Services - amounts for court reporter costs, juries, attorney fees for indigent defendants, mental institution charges, and additional contractual obligations.
Capital Expenses - amounts for purchases valued at over $100.
Additional State Funds - state funds for specific programs, committees, or services that are appropriated to the Supreme Court. Where these funds are passed through to other courts for program operation, the expenditure is shown at that court level.
Federal Funds - amounts received through such sources as federal revenue sharing, Title IV-D child support, and other federal programs.
Other Non-State, Non-Federal Funds - amounts from non-governmental funding sources such as non-profit organization grants.

PERSONNEL INFORMATION

The personnel information contained in this report is based on a survey of the staffing levels of the Arizona judiciary as of June 30, 1988. Because of the vast number of job titles encountered both within and between the different levels of courts, broad general position groupings were developed to publish the information in a concise format.

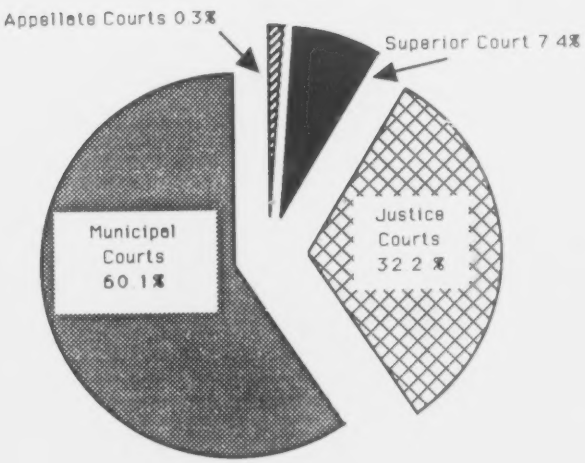
Statewide Case Filing Information

During FY 88, statewide filings for all of Arizona's courts totaled 1,919,114, as compared with 1,811,479 the previous year, an increase of 5.9%.

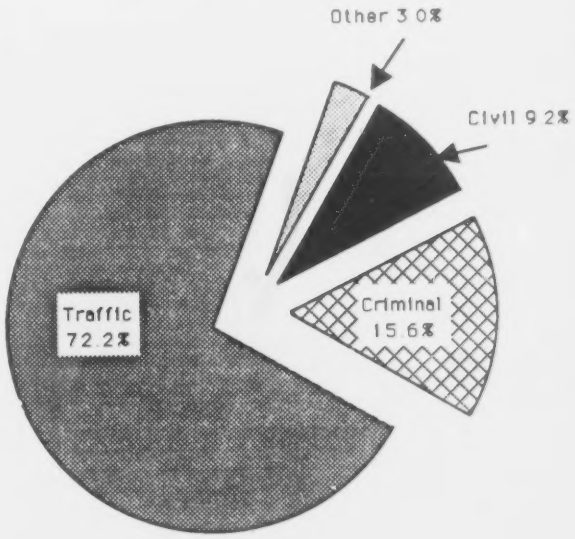
Filings in municipal courts constituted the largest percentage (60.1%) of the state's total filings. Justice of the peace court filings were second with 32.2% of total filings. Thus, courts of limited jurisdiction received 92.3% of all case filings. This is virtually the same percentage as shown for FY 87, although the distribution of the caseload increased by about 4% for municipal courts and decreased by about 4% for justice courts. The proportion of cases filed with the superior court and the two levels of appellate courts has remained constant.

As shown in the accompanying pie chart, traffic cases represent the majority of all case filings, 72.2%. Criminal cases are the next highest category, accounting for 15.6% of all filings, and civil cases represent 9.2% of the total filings. The category of "other" filings, which represents 3.0% of the total statewide filings, includes domestic relations, probate, and juvenile cases at the superior court level and special actions, industrial commission cases, habeas corpus, and State Bar matters at the appellate court level.

Filings by Court Level



Filings by Case Type



FY 88 Statewide Filings

Court Level	Criminal	Civil	Traffic	Other	Total	% of Total
Supreme Court	830	6		283	1,119	0.1
Court of Appeals	2,062	851		736	3,649	0.2
Superior	25,176	60,371		56,328	141,875	7.4
Justice of the Peace	72,833	115,446	429,694		617,973	32.2
Municipal	199,420		955,068		1,154,488	60.1
TOTAL	300,321	176,674	1,384,762	57,357	1,919,114	100.0
% of Total	15.6	9.2	72.2	3.0	100.0	

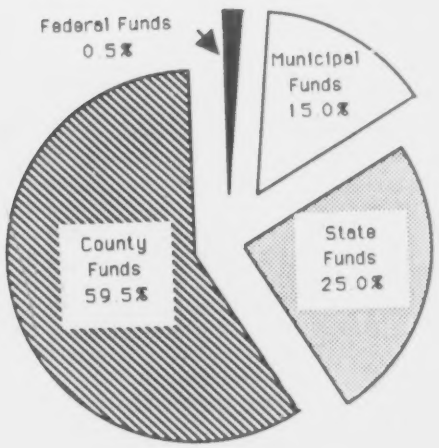
Statewide Judicial Expenditures

The financial information shown below reflects the total FY 88 expenditures for all courts by level of court and funding source. The pie charts illustrate the percentage of expenditures by funding source and by court level.

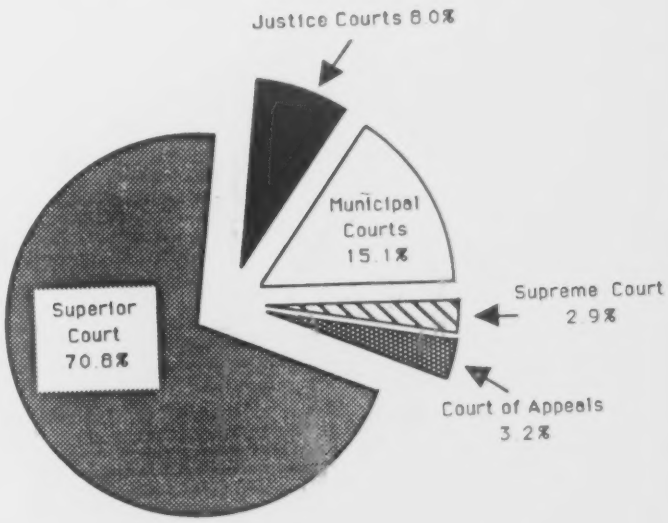
The Arizona judiciary is funded almost exclusively by state and local governments. This year the state's funding contribution was 25.0%, an increase of 2.8% over the previous year. Over the past five years, the percentage of funds provided by municipalities and federal sources have changed very little; however, the percentages contributed by state and county sources have changed rather dramatically. During FY 84 the state contributed 10.8%, as compared with this year's 25.0%, and the counties contributed 73.3%, as compared with this year's 59.5%.

Over two-thirds (70.8%) of the total FY 88 judicial expenditures were allocated for services at the superior court level. The expenditures by court levels did not vary by more than 1% for any court level when compared with the FY 87 figures. In fact, the percentage of expenditures by court level has varied only slightly over the past five years. The FY 84 expenditure percentages were: Supreme Court 2.9%, Court of Appeals 3.5%, superior court 68.1%, justice courts 10.4%, and municipal courts 15.1%, as compared with the following FY 88 percentages: Supreme Court 2.9%, Court of Appeals 3.2%, superior courts 70.8%, justice courts 8.0%, and municipal courts 15.1%.

Expenditures by Fund Source



Expenditures by Court Level



FY 88 Statewide Expenditures Summary [a]

Court Level	State Funds [b]	County Funds	Municipal Funds	Federal Funds	Private Funds	Total	% of Total
Supreme Court	$ 4,999,880	$	$	$ 156,803	$	$ 5,156,683	2.9
Court of Appeals	5,628,571					5,628,571	3.2
Superior Court	31,772,161	91,762,091		632,080	7,500	124,173,832	70.8
Justice Courts	1,376,985	12,509,748		44,606		13,931,339	8.0
Municipal Courts	132,109		26,288,807	4,240		26,425,156	15.1
TOTAL	$ 43,909,706	$ 104,271,839	$ 26,288,807	$ 837,729	$ 7,500	$ 175,315,581	100.0
% of Total	25.0	59.5	15.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	

[a] Information for St. Johns, Huachuca City, Gilbert, and South Tucson Municipal Courts was not reported.
[b] Figures for state funds represent actual expenditures, disbursements to counties, and encumbrances through August 1988.

Statewide Expenditure Information

The statewide expenditure information below is provided for each of the court levels comprising the Arizona judiciary. The table shows specific line-item expenditures for FY 88. This data was compiled from responses to the Administrative Office of the Courts' financial survey conducted in August 1988.

Expenditures at the trial court level include funds received from non-appropriated sources. For example, monies received from adult and juvenile probation services fees are available for use by the adult and juvenile probation departments, and 9% of the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund (allocated to the Supreme Court for the Case Processing Assistance Fund) is available to courts for processing criminal and delinquency cases. Amounts from these non-appropriated sources are shown at the court level where they are expended.

The Supreme Court also administers monies for numerous special programs such as intensive probation and court appointed special advocates. Amounts for these special programs are shown at the superior court level, where they are expended.

FY 88 Statewide Expenditure Information [a]

Expenditures [b]	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	Justice Courts	Municipal Courts	Total
Personal Services	$ 2,573,430	$ 4,237,146	$ 54,246,512	$ 8,052,388	$13,929,166	$ 83,038,642
Fringe Benefits	371,273	512,661	8,779,921	1,281,995	3,212,245	14,158,095
Operating Expenses	772,291	791,700	11,654,966	2,069,840	5,058,252	20,347,049
Travel	39,321	55,764	789,484	154,866	85,325	1,124,760
Professional Contract Services	13,659	9,200	14,344,553	676,569	2,939,150	17,983,131
Capital Expenses	59,874	22,100	1,946,655	274,090	1,064,669	3,367,388
Additional State Funds:						
Commission on Judicial Qualifications	59,853					59,853
Commission on Judicial Appointments	958					958
Judges' Salaries and Related Expenses			3,758,693	1,369,985		5,128,678
Foster Care Review Boards	762,749					762,749
Adult Intensive Probation			4,720,032			4,720,032
Case Processing Assistance Fund			872,331	7,000	132,109	1,011,440
Court Appointed Special Advocate			65,792			65,792
Drug Enforcement Study Grant	81,116					81,116
Family Counseling			289,600			289,600
Judicial Assistance Fund	40,800					40,800
Judicial Education	224,556					224,556
Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund			959,056			959,056
Juvenile Intensive Probation			3,249,783			3,249,783
Juvenile Probation Services Fund			12,337,311			12,337,311
Medical Liability Review Panels			3,000			3,000
Probation Enhancement			4,197,352			4,197,352
Probation State Aid			1,319,211			1,319,211
Federal Funds	156,803		632,080	44,606	4,240	837,729
Other (Non-State, Non-Federal Funds)			7,500			7,500
TOTAL	$ 5,156,683	$ 5,628,571	$ 124,173,832	$ 13,931,339	$ 26,425,156	$ 175,315,581

[a] Information for St. Johns, Huachuca City, Gilbert, and South Tucson Municipal Courts was not reported.
[b] Figures for state funds represent actual expenditures, disbursements to counties, and encumbrances through August 1988.

Statewide Personnel Information

The table below reflects a statewide summary of all court positions as of June 30, 1988; it includes staff positions funded through non-appropriated sources such as the Case Processing Assistance Fund and State Aid to Probation. The information was reported by the individual courts in response to a personnel survey conducted by the Supreme Court. The total number of persons working full-time in the Arizona judicial system has increased from 3,937 in FY 87 to 4,289 in FY 88, an 8.9% increase.

Position	Supreme Court		Court of Appeals		Superior Court		Justice Courts		Municipal Courts		Total	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time
Justice; Judge	5		18		101		84		112	58	320	58
Commissioner/Referee					24	1	48		1		73	1
Clerk of the Court	1		2		15						18	0
Administrative Staff	19		16		121		8		53	2	217	2
Probation Admins. Staff					36						36	0
Staff Attorney	5	2	15		5				1		26	2
Law Clerk	9	2	31								40	2
Probation Officer					801	3			4		805	3
Court Reporter					121	2					121	2
Baliff					98	5			45	4	143	9
Support Staff	32	7			157		53	3	42	3	284	13
Probation Serv. Support					329	93					329	93
Secretarial/Clerical	43	1	31		1,091	57	276	31	399	41	1,840	130
Library Staff					19	2					19	2
Custodial Support					17	1	1				18	1
TOTAL	114	12	113	0	2,935	164	470	34	657	108	4,289	318

Statewide Revenue Summary

The following chart reflects the total amount of fines, court fees, probation fees, forfeitures, and surcharges reported as collected by the various courts throughout the state of Arizona during FY 88. The amounts were reported on the annual revenue survey conducted by the Supreme Court and are unaudited. The total amount collected, $71,829,829, represents a 3.75% increase over the $69,229,515 collected the previous year.

Category	Supreme Court	Court of Appeals	Superior Court	Justice Courts	Municipal Courts [a]	Total
Filing Fees	$10,810	$49,419	$ 5,669,197	$ 1,220,903	$ 23,495	$ 6,973,824
Fines, Sanctions and Forfeitures			1,269,487	13,302,957	23,757,275	38,329,719
Penalty Assessments and Surcharges			1,915,182	4,517,669	9,424,526	15,857,377
Jury Fees			449,734	802	1,394	451,930
Probation Services Fees			3,038,628		84,816	3,123,444
Indigent Defense Reimbursements			230,286	46,224	411,793	688,303
Interest on Deposits			1,330,942		159	1,331,101
Other Revenue [b]		760	3,170,671	374,500	1,528,200	5,074,131
TOTAL	$10,810	$50,179	$17,074,127	$19,463,055	$35,231,658	$71,829,829

[a] Information for St. Johns, Huachuca City, Gilbert, and South Tucson Municipal Courts was not reported.
[b] Includes charges for preparing photocopies and certified copies and miscellaneous fees such as those charged for conciliation courts where they exist. Also includes reimbursement for state grand jury expenses.

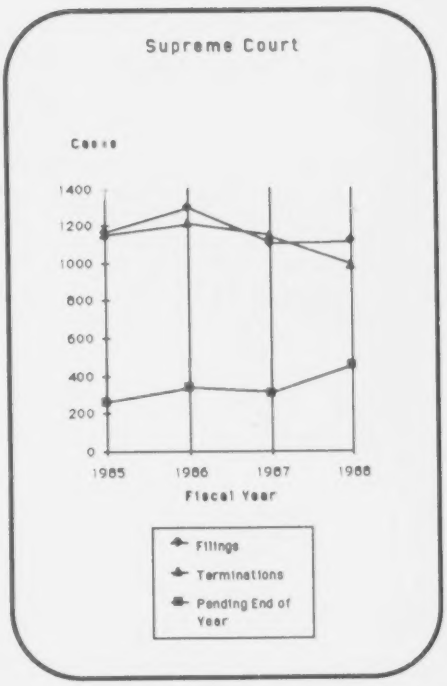
Supreme Court

CASELOAD ACTIVITY

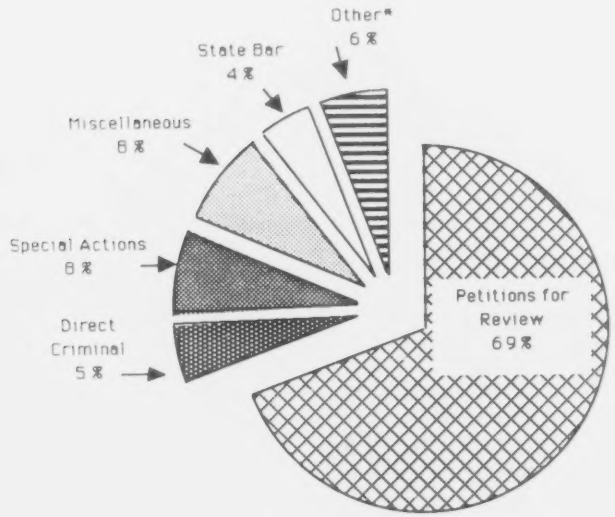
During FY 88, a total of 1,119 cases were filed in the Supreme Court, a slight increase (1.4%) over the FY 87 total of 1,104. There was a 2.5% increase in the number of petitions for review, 756 cases in FY 87 as compared with 775 during FY 88. Special actions showed a 24.6% increase from 69 in FY 87 up to 86 in FY 88. Civil case filings decreased 54%, from 13 cases in FY 87 to six cases this year.

During FY 88, the Supreme Court terminated 984 cases, a 13.7% decrease from the 1,140 case closings the previous year. The most significant decrease was in petitions for review. During FY 87 the Court was able to terminate 789 of these cases, but in FY 88 that number dropped to 648, a 17.9% decrease.

The increase in filings coupled with the decrease in terminations resulted in a pending caseload increase of 48.3%, from 302 cases pending on June 30, 1987 to 448 cases on June 30, 1988.



Filing Distribution



* Includes Civil and Habeas Corpus

FY 88 Caseload Activity
Supreme Court

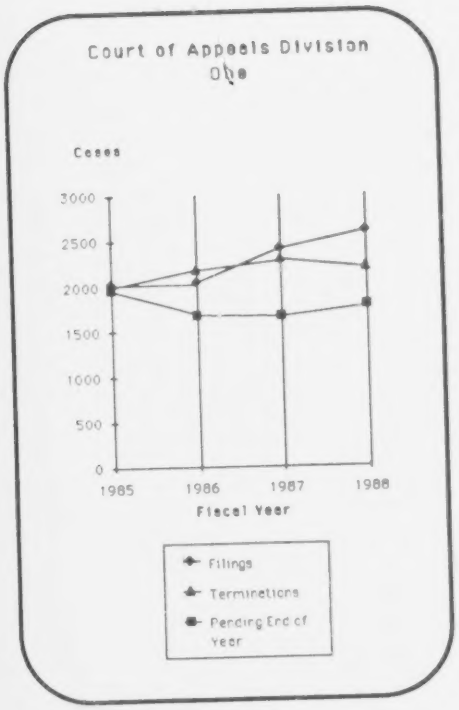
Type of Action	Pending 7/01/87	Filings	Trans. In	Total On File	Trans. Out	Terminations by: Written Opinion	Memo Decision	Order	Total Terms.	Stat. Corr.	Pending 6/30/88
Civil	9	6	2	17	0	3	0	4	7	0	10
Direct Criminal	91	55	0	146	0	22	12	0	34	0	112
Spec. Actions	18	86	9	113	0	8	0	90	98	0	15
Pet. for Review	150	775	0	925	0	49	3	596	648	0	277
Habeas Corpus	2	57	0	59	0	0	0	59	59	0	0
State Bar	13	49	0	62	0	3	1	34	38	0	24
Miscellaneous	19	91	0	110	0	1	0	99	100	0	10
TOTAL	302	1,119	11[a]	1,432	0	86	16	882	984	0	448

[a] Includes ten cases transferred in from the Court of Appeals, Division One and one case from Division Two.

Court of Appeals - Division One

CASELOAD ACTIVITY

Division One of the Court of Appeals has experienced an increase in case filings for each of the last five years. This year filings increased by 8%, from 2,404 in FY 87 to 2,597 in FY 88. In contrast, total case terminations decreased from 2,292 in FY 87 to 2,183 in FY 88, a decline of 4.75%.



Case filing increases were reported in all but two categories: juvenile cases and special actions. Criminal case filings increased from 1,204 in FY 87 to 1,339 in FY 88, an increase of 11.2%. Petitions for review grew from 98 filings in FY 87 to 103 in FY 88, an increase of 5%. Civil case filings recorded an 8.1% increase, rising from 578 in FY 87 to 625 in FY 88. Unemployment insurance filings showed an increase of 17.6%, from 51 cases in FY 87 to 60 cases this year.

For the first time since calendar year 1979, the total number of case terminations showed a decline from the previous year's figure; total terminations decreased 4.75%. Civil case terminations decreased from 563 in FY 87 to 390 in FY 88, a 30.7% decrease. In contrast, industrial commission cases showed an increase in case terminations from 172 in FY 87 to 193 in FY 88, an increase of 12.2%. Case terminations also showed an increase in the categories of special actions and unemployment insurance cases.

The total pending caseload figure increased from 1,641 on July 1, 1987 to 1,760 at year-end, an increase of 6.7%.

FY 88 Caseload Activity
Court of Appeals, Division One

Type of Action	Pending 7/01/87	Filings	Rein.	Trans. In	Total On File	Trans. Out	Terminations by: Written Opinion	Memo Decision	Other	Total Terms.	Stat. Corr.	Pending 6/30/88
Civil	472	625	3	2	902	197	55	152	183	390	-3	512
Criminal	838	1,339	5	0	2,125	57	39	658	460	1,157	0	968
Special Actions	55	244	0	0	291	8	21	5	196	222	0	69
Pet. for Review	80	103	2	0	184	1	3	71	37	111	0	73
Industrial Comm.	160	175	2	0	294	43	22	103	68	193	0	101
Juvenile	22	46	0	0	68	0	3	28	13	44	0	24
Habeas Corpus	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	3	0	2
Unemp. Ins.	14	60	0	0	74	0	3	0	60	63	0	11
TOTAL	1,641[a]	2,597	12	2	3,943	306[b]	146	1,017	1,020	2,183	-3	1,760

[a] Due to statistical corrections, figures for some categories do not match those reported for 6/30/87.
[b] Includes 296 cases transferred out to Division Two and 10 cases transferred to the Supreme Court.

Court of Appeals - Division Two

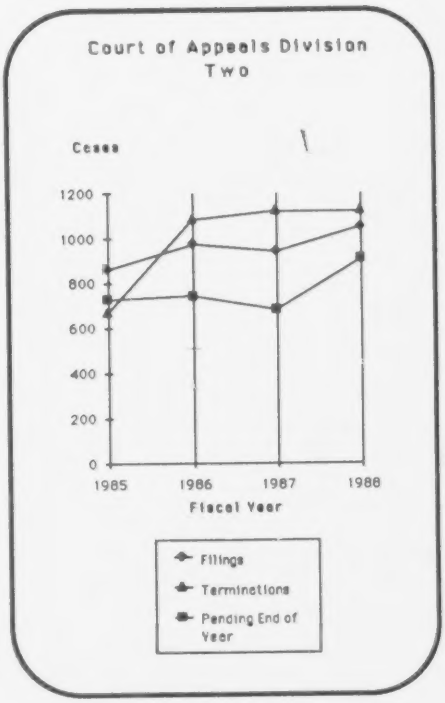
CASELOAD ACTIVITY

The trend of increased filing activity in Division Two of the Court of Appeals has continued during FY 88 with the filing of 1,052 cases, an increase of 12.3% over the previous year. Terminations decreased marginally (0.4%), from 1,125 cases in FY 87 to 1,120 in FY 88.

Filing increases were seen in criminal cases, special actions, petitions for review, and juvenile matters. Criminal filings increased from 435 in FY 87 to 516 in FY 88, an 18.6% increase. Petitions for review increased 18.2% from 88 in FY 87 to 104 in FY 88. Special action cases increased from 142 in FY 87 to 152 in FY 88, an increase of 7.0%.

For the first time since calendar year 1980, Division Two has shown a decrease in the number of case terminations; the total number dropped by five cases. The number of terminations actually increased in the criminal and juvenile case categories. Criminal case terminations increased 7.3% from 441 in FY 87 to 473 in FY 88. Juvenile case terminations increased by 28.5%, from 35 in FY 87 to 45 in FY 88.

Total pending caseload figures increased from 680 on July 1, 1987 to 907 at year-end, an increase of 33.3%.



FY 88 Caseload Activity
Court of Appeals, Division Two

Type of Action	Pending 7/01/87	Filings	Rein.	Trans. In	Total On File	Trans. Out	Terminations by: Written Opinion	Memo Decision	Other	Total Terms.	Stat. Corr.	Pending 6/30/88
Civil	206 –	226	1	194	625	2	92	212	79	383	0	242
Criminal	402	516	2	57	974	0	29	306	138	473	-3	501
Special Actions	25	152	0	1	176	1	13	0	115	128	-1	48
Pet. for Review	35	104	0	1	141	0	0	4	74	78	1	63
Industrial Comm.	0	0	0	43	43	0	0	3	7	10	0	33
Juvenile	9	49	0	0	60	0	4	26	15	45	2	15
Habeas Corpus	3	5	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	3	0	5
TOTAL	680[a]	1,052	3	296[b]	2,027	3	138	553	429	1,120	-1	907

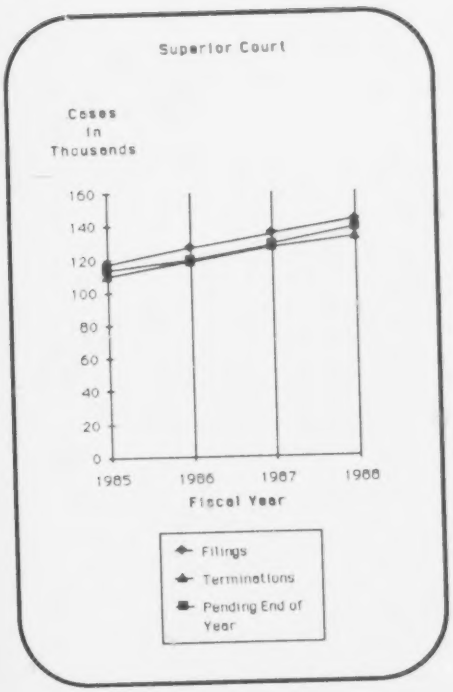
[a] Due to statistical corrections, figures for some categories do not match those reported for 6/30/87.
[b] All cases transferred in from Division One.

Superior Court

CASELOAD ACTIVITY

The caseload statistics contained here are based on unaudited case activity data reported monthly by the superior court in each county to the Arizona Supreme Court. Criminal statistics represent the number of defendants; all other statistics represent cases.

For six consecutive years, case activity in the superior court has reached a triple high - increased filings, increased terminations, and an increased ending-pending caseload.



Filing Activity

During FY 88, total case filings for the superior court increased from the 134,434 in FY 87 to 141,875, a 5.6% increase. The FY 88 figure represents a 42.5% increase over the 99,533 cases filed in calendar year 1984.

The largest volume increase in superior court filings occurred in the category of civil cases, which jumped from 53,063 in FY 87 to 60,371 in FY 88, an increase of 13.8%. Domestic relations cases, however, showed a decrease of 5.3% from 35,016 filings in FY 87 to 33,176 filings this year.

Total criminal case filings were up by 4.7% from 24,038 in FY 87 to 25,176 in FY 88. Felony filings have shown a 3.5% increase, from 21,373 in FY 87 to 22,123 in FY 88.

Other areas of increase include probate and domestic violence. Probate case filings have increased from 9,937 in FY 87 to 10,300 in FY 88, a 3.6% rise; domestic violence filings (petitions for order of protection) in superior court have increased by 9.9% from 644 in FY 87 to 708 in FY 88.

Termination Activity

Superior court case terminations increased 3.9% during FY 88, rising from 126,580 in FY 87 to 131,507 in FY 88. In comparing calendar year 1984 total case terminations (95,328) with those of FY 88, there has been a 32.9% increase in case terminations.

Coinciding with the increase in filings, the most voluminous increase in terminations was in the area of civil cases. Civil case terminations increased from 50,443 in FY 87 to 54,132 in FY 88, an increase of 7.3%. Total criminal case terminations reported an increase of 8.7% from 22,082 in FY 87 to 24,006 in FY 88.

FY 88 Caseload Summary
Superior Court

County	Pending 7/01/87	Filed	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Pending 6/30/88
Apache	846	601	3	1,450	7	492	-33	918
Cochise	3,139	3,276	21	6,436	28	3,085	-5	3,318
Coconino	2,342	3,207	0	5,549	11	2,734	-4	2,800
Gila	1,588	1,412	15	3,015	25	1,565	101	1,526
Graham	1,239	804	1	2,044	4	750	0	1,290
Greenlee	332	239	0	571	2	168	-7	394
La Paz	560	541	0	1,101	3	518	0	580
Maricopa	66,386	87,758	832	154,976	522	81,076	-448	72,930
Mohave	4,086	3,800	15	7,901	21	3,983	0	3,897
Navajo	2,189	1,809	7	4,005	12	1,705	0	2,288
Pima	30,223	25,073	0	55,296	109	23,270	0	31,917
Pinal	4,695	4,989	41	9,725	63	4,617	5	5,050
Santa Cruz	1,894	1,234	1	3,129	11	1,120	0	1,998
Yavapai	3,152	3,326	10	6,488	12	3,056	-32	3,388
Yuma	4,909	3,806	0	8,715	13	3,368	-123	5,211
TOTAL	127,580[a]	141,875	946	270,401	843	131,507	-546	137,505

[a] Due to statistical corrections, figures for some counties do not match those reported for 6/30/87.

Pending Caseload

The increase in pending caseload at year end is a recurring theme for the superior court. There has been a 7.8% increase between FY 87 and FY 88, and the number of superior court cases pending at year end has increased by 28.5% when the calendar year 1984 figure (106,737) is compared with the FY 88 figure (137,505).

Sentencing

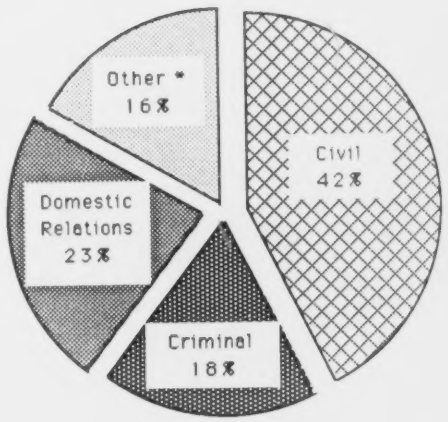
During FY 88, 4,365 defendants were sentenced to the Department of Corrections (DOC), as compared with 4,225 in FY 87, an increase of 3.3%. Dispositions to county jails increased 18.9%, from 433 in FY 87, to 515 in FY 88. In addition, sentences of probation with confinement have increased from 5,113 in FY 87 to 5,398 in FY 88, an increase of 5.6%. (See chart on page 55.)

Trials and Hearings

A total of 97 criminal cases were tried to the court during FY 88, just two fewer than the previous year. Within this same time period the number of criminal case jury trials decreased 6.3%, from 948 in FY 87 to 888 in FY 88. However, the number of civil case court trials increased 2.8% from 994 in FY 87 to 1,022 in FY 88. Civil case jury trials decreased from 641 in FY 87 to 526 in FY 88, a decrease of 17.9%. The number of medical malpractice panel hearings dropped 49.4%, from 83 in FY 87 to 42 in FY 88.

Domestic relations case court trials increased by 27%, from 1,234 in FY 87 to 1,569 in FY 88. The number of domestic violence hearings increased by 11.8% from 221 in FY 87 to 247 in FY 88. (See chart on page 54.)

Case Filings Distribution



* Includes Probate, Adoption, Juvenile Dependency, and Juvenile Petitions.

FY 88 Caseload Activity
Superior Court

Type of Case	Pending 7/01/87	Filings	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Pending 6/30/88
Felony	13,149	22,123	53	35,325	49	21,274	-181	13,821
Misdemeanor	31	64	3	98	0	50	0	48
Unclassified	37	290	0	327	33	245	8	57
Lower Court Appeals [a]	1,020	2,699	65	3,784	83	2,437	16	1,280
TOTAL CRIMINAL	14,237	25,176	121	39,534	165	24,006	-157	15,206
Civil [b]	42,135	60,371	595	103,101	504	54,132	155	48,620
Domestic Relations	26,597	33,176	230	60,003	99	32,631	-544	26,729
Probate	36,128	10,300	0	46,428	0	8,401	0	38,027
Adoption	3,158	1,574	0	4,732	0	1,608	0	3,124
Juvenile Dependency	2,603	1,011	0	3,614	0	978	0	2,636
Juvenile Petitions	2,722	10,267	0	12,989	75	9,751	0	3,163
TOTAL NON-CRIMINAL	113,343	116,699	825	230,867	678	107,501	-389	122,299
TOTAL	127,580 [c]	141,875	946	270,401	843	131,507	-546	137,505

PETITIONS FOR POST-CONVICTION RELIEF Filed: 566 Terminated: 519
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE Petitions for Order of Protection Filed: 708 Requests for Hearing: 379

[a] Includes non-traffic misdemeanor, criminal traffic, and civil traffic appeals.
[b] Includes civil appeals from limited jurisdiction courts.
[c] Due to statistical corrections, figures for some categories do not match those reported for 6/30/87.

Superior Court Probation

Adult Probation

CASELOAD ACTIVITY

". . . 10,223 adults were placed on probation . . ."

During FY 88, 10,223 adults were placed on probation, an increase of 3.7% over the 9,860 adults placed on probation in FY 87. In addition 21,676 adults were on probation at the beginning of the year, so a total of 31,899 adults were supervised by probation departments throughout the state during FY 88, an increase of 9.3% over the FY 87 figure. To gain some perspective on these figures, during calendar year 1984, 6,289 adults were placed on probation — the FY 88 figure represents a 56.8% increase over this figure. The total number of adults on probation at the end of FY 88 (23,821) represents a 42.75% increase over the 16,687 adults on probation at the end of calendar year 1984.

The number of probation terminations increased 7.9% over FY 87 figure. While there was a 5.0% increase in the number of individuals receiving an early termination, there was a 3.1% decrease in the number of adults with a full-term discharge from probation. The most dramatic change was a 27.2% increase in the number of adults who were revoked from probation and sent to county jail or prison, 1,787 in FY 87 and 2,274 in FY 88. The number of "Other Terminations" also increased from 325 in FY 87 to 407 this year. Despite the increase in the number of adults whose probation was terminated, the total number of adults on probation increased 9.9%, from 21,676 on July 1, 1987 to 23,821 on June 30, 1988.

MONIES COLLECTED

TOTAL MONIES COLLECTED AND PUBLIC SERVICE HOURS

	FY 87	FY 88
Restitution	$2,279,152	$2,894,778
Reimbursement	207,031	186,241
Fines	1,098,736	1,380,249
Probation Fees	2,146,698	2,600,072
TOTAL	$5,731,617	$7,061,340

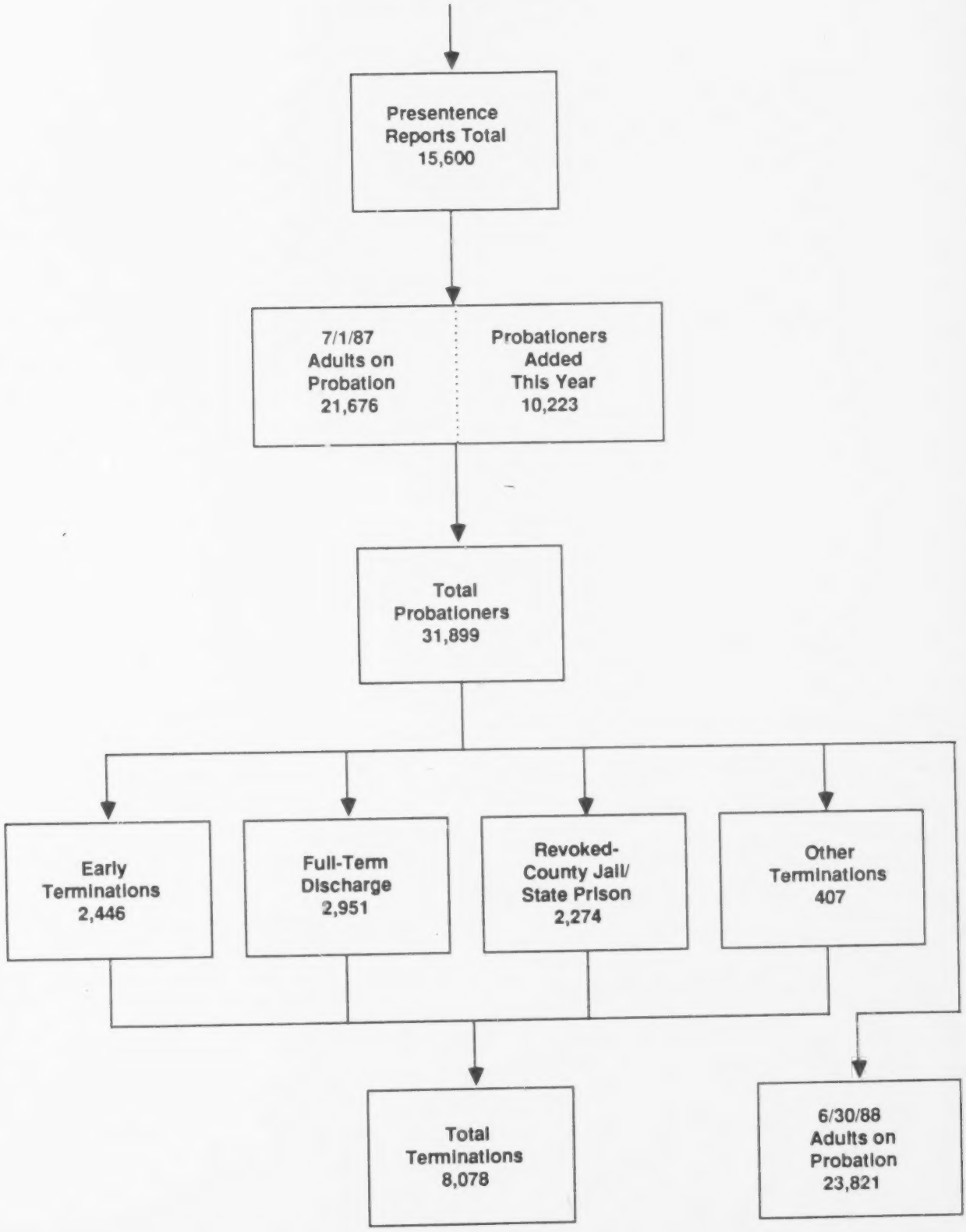
Over the last several years there has been increased emphasis on requiring probationers to perform public service and on collecting fines, fees, and restitution payments ordered by the courts. This emphasis has paid off, literally.

Total collections are noted in the accompanying chart. All categories except reimbursement have shown increases of over 20%. As a point of reference, during calendar year 1984, total collections amounted to $4,096,944. Thus, the FY 88 figure, $7,061,340, represents a 72.3% increase over the 1984 figure.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Over the years, the state legislature has created a variety of special programs affecting probation services statewide and placed them under the supervision of the Supreme Court. Discussions of these adult probation programs follow.

SUPERIOR COURT
ADULT PROBATION


Presentence Reports Total 15,600
7/1/87 Adults on Probation 21,676
Probationers Added This Year 10,223
Total Probationers 31,899
Early Terminations 2,446
Full-Term Discharge 2,951
Revoked- County Jail/ State Prison 2,274
Other Terminations 407
Total Terminations 8,078
6/30/88 Adults on Probation 23,821

State Aid for Probation Services

FY 88 STATE AID AWARDS*

	Adult	Juvenile
Apache	$ 0	$ 54,026
Cochise	0	50,050
Coconino	0	47,885
Gila	0	58,388
Graham	35,000	0
Greenlee	39,763	27,910
La Paz	0	28,770
Maricopa	220,623	121,994
Mohave	0	24,973
Navajo	0	60,679
Pima	160,545	262,719
Pinal	20,000	0
Santa Cruz	0	27,715
Yavapai	0	27,629
Yuma	0	49,075
TOTAL	$475,931	$841,813

*Funds for direct purchases, statewide activities, and administrative costs are not included.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-261, et seq., the State Aid for Probation services program provides funding to the superior court in each county for maintaining, expanding, or improving juvenile probation services, and achieving or maintaining the average adult probation case supervision ratio requirement of 60 in-county probationers to one probation officer as required by A.R.S. § 12-251. Supreme Court Administrative Order No. 86-7 provides that at least 80% of the funds allocated to each superior court be used to fund the salaries and employee-related expenses of probation officers supervising adults or juveniles on probation to the superior court. All fifteen counties participate in this program. By statute, the superior court in each county receives a $20,000 base, with the remainder of the funds allocated based on the Supreme Court's determination of need and probable effectiveness of each plan as submitted by individual adult and juvenile probation departments.

In FY 88, the Supreme Court allocated a total of $475,931 to fund the salaries, employee benefits, and a portion of the associated operating expenses for 13 adult probation officers in Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pima, and Pinal counties. A total of $841,813 of the FY 88 State Aid for Probation Services appropriation was allocated to juvenile probation departments.

State Aid Enhancement

FY 88 STATE AID ENHANCEMENT ALLOCATIONS*

County	Amount
Apache	$ 30,316
Cochise	110,856
Coconino	121,344
Gila	57,150
Graham	25,544
Greenlee	0
La Paz	33,802
Maricopa	2,554,295
Mohave	73,269
Navajo	152,757
Pima	479,736
Pinal	173,489
Santa Cruz	79,400
Yavapai	55,686
Yuma	155,005
TOTAL	$4,102,649

*Funds for direct purchases, statewide activities, and administrative costs are not included.

Similar in purpose to the State Aid for Probation Services program, the State Aid Enhancement program was authorized by the legislature during the 1983 Special Session when the commitment was made for the state to subsidize adult probation services in order to maintain the statutory ratio of adult probationers to probation officers (60:1). In FY 88, the Supreme Court allocated over $4 million to fund salaries, employee benefits, and a portion of the associated operating expenses for 136 adult probation officer positions statewide.

Adult probationers included in the 60:1 statutory standard are felony offenders who could be sentenced to the Department of Corrections (DOC) if probation supervision were not available. The State Aid Enhancement average cost of supervising an offender on probation ($525 per offender per year) is dramatically less than the $19,000 annual cost for housing an inmate in a DOC facility.

At the close of FY 88, State Aid Enhancement program funds provided the salaries, employee benefits, and a portion of the operating expenses for 50.5% of the 269 authorized adult probation officer positions providing supervision services to approximately 24,000 adult offenders on probation to the superior court in Arizona.

Adult Probation Services Fees

STATEWIDE PROBATION SERVICES FEES ACTIVITY

Fees on Deposit July 1, 1987	$1,700,252
Fees Deposited During FY 88	2,633,142
Interest Accrued During FY 88	126,434
Funds Expended for Salaries & ERE	2,243,072
Funds Expended for Other Operating Expenses	581,622
Fees on Deposit June 30, 1988	$1,635,134

In 1981, the Arizona legislature passed legislation authorizing each county treasurer to establish a Probation Services Fund. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 13-901.A:

> When granting probation to an adult the superior court shall, as a condition of probation, assess a monthly fee of not less than thirty dollars unless, after determining the inability of the probationer to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser fee. The fee shall be paid to the clerk of the superior court. The clerk of the court shall pay all monies collected from this fee to the county treasurer for deposit in the probation services fund.

Supreme Court Administrative Order No. 86-8 prescribes the procedures for the use of probation services fees ordered by a sentencing judge and paid into the fund by adults on supervised probation. Monies may be expended only upon the direction of the presiding judge of the superior court and are to be used primarily to pay the salaries and employee-related expenses of adult probation officers who provide presentence investigations and supervision services to the superior court. During a fiscal year, up to 30% of the probation services fund may be expended "...to otherwise improve, maintain, or expand adult probation services provided within the county...", i.e. for programming, services, and operating expenses other than officer salaries and fringe benefits.

Statewide financial activity of the adult probation services fees fund is summarized in the accompanying charts.

PROBATION SERVICES FEES DEPOSITED DURING FY 88

County	Amount
Apache	$ 34,024
Cochise	45,576
Coconino	104,254
Gila	36,766
Graham	1,720
Greenlee	4,625
La Paz	20,511
Maricopa	1,698,170
Mohave	84,415
Navajo	35,397
Pima	331,416
Pinal	102,470
Santa Cruz	25,308
Yavapai	64,058
Yuma	44,433
TOTAL	$2,633,142

Adult Intensive Probation Supervision

Adult Intensive Probation Supervision (AIPS) is a special probation program created during the 1983 Special Legislative Session to divert serious, non-violent offenders from overcrowded prisons. The program, which was implemented on July 1, 1985, is a punishment-oriented sentencing alternative for select offenders who otherwise would be incarcerated in the Department of Corrections (DOC); thus, prison space is reserved for more serious offenders. The AIPS program emphasizes public protection and the collection of victim restitution.

A.R.S. § 12-291, et seq., provides that probation teams consisting of a probation officer and a surveillance officer supervise no more than 25 offenders at any time. In some cases one intensive probation officer may supervise a maximum of 15 offenders. Team members must have face-to-face contact with offenders at least four times each week; maintain control of each offender's paycheck in order to enforce payment of restitution, fees, and other court-ordered assessments; and administer frequent and random tests for drug use and abuse. Officer contacts with intensive probationers may take place at any time and typically occur during evening hours, on weekends, and on holidays. Offenders are required to serve a minimum of 45 days in jail as a condition of intensive supervision probation; must be employed, engaged in supervised job searches, or enrolled as a full-time student; and must perform at least 40 hours of volunteer community service work each month.

During FY 88, $4,867,800 was appropriated by the legislature to the AIPS program. This amount allowed AIPS to divert from prison and supervise in the community 1,140 prison-bound offenders at an annual cost of approximately $4,270 per offender. This results in a substantial cost savings to the state when compared with the annual cost of housing an inmate at DOC ($13,000 - $19,000 per inmate per year) plus construction costs of $30,000 to $50,000 per cell.

There were 1,854 offenders supervised statewide on Adult Intensive Probation Supervision during FY 88; a total of 483, or approximately 26%, were revoked from probation and sent to prison during the twelve-month period. Superior courts in Arizona sentenced 1,080 probation-eligible, prison-bound offenders to AIPS during the year. Intensive probation officers collected $341,378 in restitution, fines, and fees from offenders on AIPS whose income totaled $3,969,659. AIPS probationers paid over $469,033 in income taxes and performed 207,408 hours of volunteer community service work.

ADULT INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION FY 88 TOTALS

Offenders Supervised	1,854
Offenders Revoked	483
Offenders Placed on AIPS	1,080
Restitution, Fines, and Fees Collected	$341,378
Income Taxes Paid	$469,033
Community Service Hours	207,408

Juvenile Probation

CASELOAD ACTIVITY

Referrals

". . . the juvenile probation department handled a total of 54,114 referrals . . ."

During FY 88, the juvenile probation department handled a total of 54,114 referrals, an increase of 2.9% over the previous year. Of these, 46,581 represent new referrals filed during the year, an increase of 5.4% from the 44,203 filed during FY 87. The remaining referrals were pending at the beginning of FY 88. To provide some perspective, during calendar year 1984, there were 32,789 new referrals filed. Thus, the FY 88 figure represents a 42.1% increase over the 1984 figure.

The number of referrals that resulted in a petition being filed increased 4.5% from 13,514 in FY 87 to 14,105 in FY 88, and referrals ending in adjustment grew by 0.2% from 27,412 to 27,453 over the same time period.

Children with Petitions Filed

The number of children with petitions filed during FY 88 increased 9.4% from 9,389 in FY 87 to 10,267 in FY 88. In addition, there were 2,722 children with petitions pending on July 1,1987. Thus, Arizona had a total of 12,989 children with petitions during the year; of these, 7,128 were adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible, a 3.3% increase over the 6,899 children adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible in FY 87. The total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible for FY 88 represents a 5.7% increase over the number for calendar year 1984 (6,741).

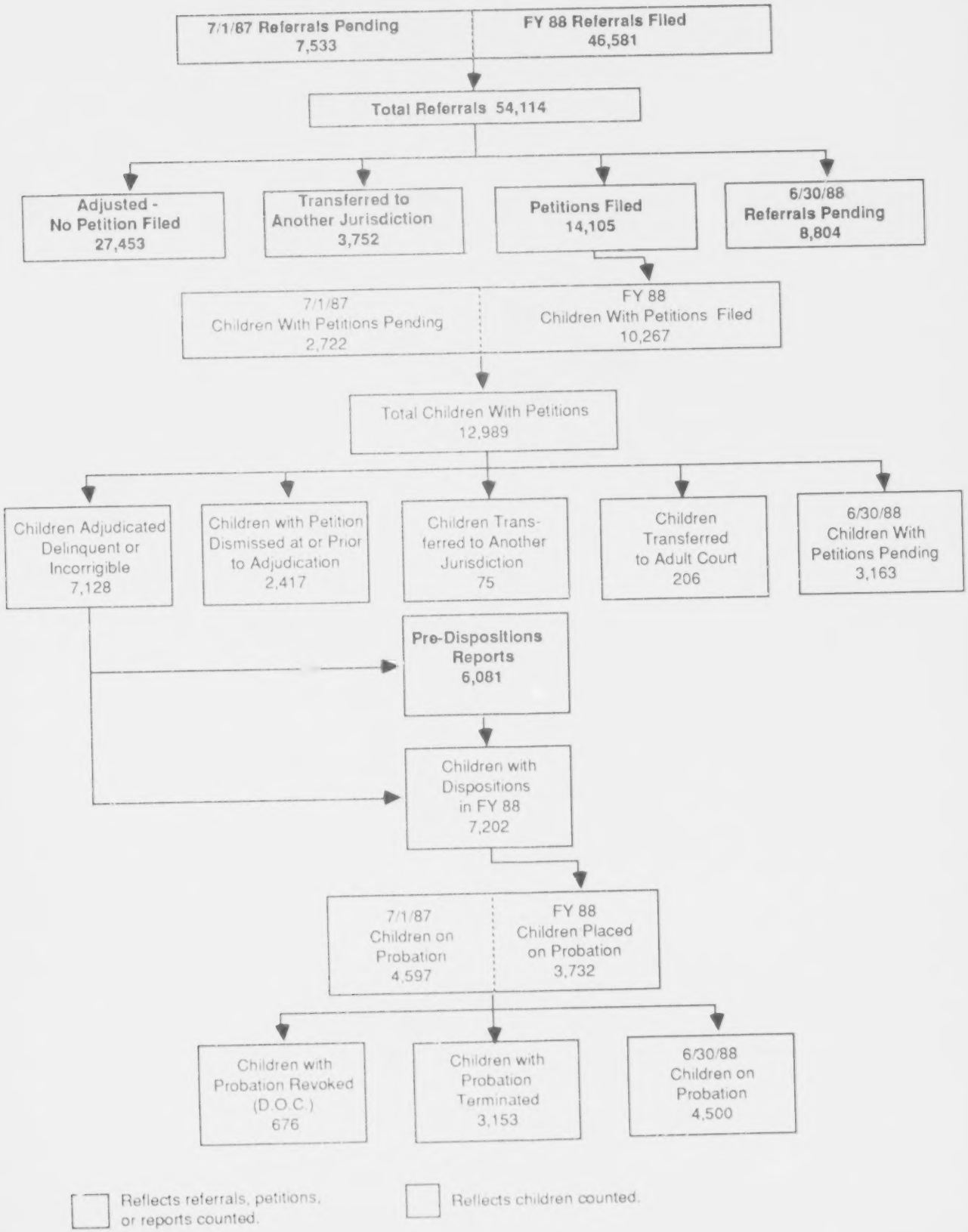
Probation Activity

A total of 3,732 children were placed on probation during the year, a 4.4% decrease from the 3,903 children in FY 87. In fact, this represents a 4.8% decrease from the 3,991 children placed on probation during calendar year 1984. Revocations from probation decreased from 680 during FY 87 to 676 in FY 88, a 0.6% decrease. At the end of FY 88, a total of 4,500 children were on probation, a decrease of 2.1% from the 4,597 children on probation on July 1, 1987.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The legislature has created a number of statewide programs for youths who come in contact with the juvenile courts and juvenile probation departments. Those that have been placed under the supervision of the Supreme Court are described on the following pages.

SUPERIOR COURT
JUVENILE ADJUDICATION PROCESS



FY 88 JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES FEES FUND ACTIVITY*

County	Collections	Balance 6/30/88
Apache	$ 12,327	$ (2,540)
Cochise	19,495	29,825
Coconino	24,357	32,496
Gila	8,046	7,883
Graham	4,700	7,103
Greenlee	2,813	4,270
La Paz	4,356	6,335
Maricopa	160,276	223,353
Mohave	9,724	13,829
Navajo	27,045	38,113
Pima	63,222	60,138
Pinal	20,258	24,997
Santa Cruz	2,552	3,413
Yavapai	31,987	41,783
Yuma	32,919	38,597
TOTAL	$424,077	$529,595

*Figures are rounded.

Juvenile Probation Services Fees Fund

Probation services fees are collected by the juvenile divisions of the superior court pursuant to A.R.S. §§ 8-241, 8-230.01, and 12-268. Monies in the fund are to be used in accordance with guidelines established by the Supreme Court primarily to pay for training, salaries, and employee-related benefits of juvenile court personnel. In addition, during any fiscal year not more than 30% of the fund may be expended to otherwise improve, maintain, or expand juvenile probation services.

State law provides that the juvenile courts shall assess a juvenile's parents a monthly fee of not less than $30 while the juvenile is under the supervision of the juvenile probation department. State law also provides that the parent of a juvenile whose delinquency complaint or citation alleging an alcohol offense is adjusted after the child's completion of consequences assigned by a probation officer shall be assessed a one-time $30 fee. In both cases, if the court determines the inability of the parent to pay the fee, a lesser amount may be assessed.

The fees are paid to the clerk of the superior court and deposited into a special revenue fund established with the county treasurer. Expenditures from the fund are made at the direction of the presiding juvenile court judge. The Juvenile Probation Services Fees collected during FY '88 and on deposit as of June 30, 1988 are shown in the chart.

FY 88 JUVENILE CRIME REDUCTION FUND AWARDS*

County	Plan Name	Award
Apache	Alternative Education Program	$ 22,833
Coconino	Flagstaff All Star (HS)	10,000
Coconino	Flagstaff All Star (MS)	10,000
Gila	Juvenile Court Coordinator	23,631
Gila	Gila County Community Service	6,600
Graham	Project D.A.R.E. (Sheriff's)	3,000
Graham	Project D.A.R.E. (Safford)	5,654
Greenlee	Juvenile Crime Reduction	35,336
Maricopa	Police Activity League	36,060
Maricopa	Community Network for Youth	34,662
Maricopa	Bostrom's Project Impact	95,122
Maricopa	Project CAP	70,873
Maricopa	School Team Approach (HS I)	10,000
Maricopa	School Team Approach (MS II)	10,000
Maricopa	Scottsdale All Star	10,000
Maricopa	Glendale U.H.S.D. "Pride"	18,314
Maricopa	Goldwater All Star Program	12,000
Maricopa	Deer Valley All Star (HS I)	12,000
Maricopa	Deer Valley All Star (JH II)	15,000
Maricopa	Paradise Valley C.O.M.E.T.S.	15,000
Mohave	Lake Havasu Youth Diversion	36,260
Navajo	School Resource Officer (Show Low)	10,000
Navajo	School Resource Officer (Winslow)	10,000
Navajo	School Resource Officer (Holbrook)	10,000
Pima	PALS Program - Catalina H.S.	65,113
Pima	Stop Assaultive Children	43,522
Pima	Kidline	10,000
Pima	Helping Children Thru Divorce	15,000
Pinal	School Resource Officer (Coolidge)	6,000
Pinal	Police Campus Officer (Eloy)	10,000
Pinal	School Resource Officer (Casa Grande)	10,000
Santa Cruz	Plan to Reduce Thefts	47,932
Yavapai	Youth Employment Program	47,238
TOTAL		$777,150

*Funds for direct purchases, statewide activities, and administrative costs are not included.

Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-2401.B(4), the Arizona Supreme Court receives 12% of the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund for the purpose of reducing juvenile crime. The Supreme Court's administrative requirements for the fund provide that any government agency, entity, or department that receives direct operating appropriations from state, county, or city government is, unless otherwise prohibited by law, eligible to apply to the Supreme Court for Juvenile Crime Reduction Funds. Not more than 50% of the fund may be awarded to applicants within any one county during a single fiscal year.

Among other factors, the Supreme Court considers the following in making its determination regarding funding:

- the demonstrated need to reduce juvenile crime in the area covered by the application, and the absence of other governmental and community resources to accomplish that objective;
- the estimated number of juveniles affected by the plan; and
- the basis for the applicant's assessment that the plan will be reasonably successful.

Plans funded for FY '88 fell into four general categories:

- programs demonstrating effective coordination among existing community agencies in an effort to reduce juvenile crime;
- programs providing consequences, close supervision, and an emphasis on the collection of restitution for juveniles adjudicated delinquent;
- programs providing education/awareness for juveniles regarding crime prevention, safety, drug/alcohol abuse prevention, and self-protection; and
- programs providing funds to law enforcement agencies for implementing effective prevention programs.

Family Counseling

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 8-261 through 8-265, family counseling funds provide financial assistance for the juvenile divisions of the superior court. Family counseling services are utilized by the various juvenile courts to strengthen family relationships and to help prevent juvenile delinquency.

State funds appropriated to the Supreme Court are distributed annually to juvenile courts. Each court is entitled to a base amount of $5,000 and the remainder is allocated according to the juvenile population of each county. The counties provide matching funds at a four-to-one ratio. The FY 88 appropriation was $289,600.

The types of problems that prompt referral to a juvenile court's family counseling program are many and varied. They include emotional and behavioral problems stemming from alcoholism, unemployment, divorce, step-parenting problems, and parent-child communications. Funds can be used to provide counseling not only to children who have come to the attention of the court, but also to their parents and siblings in an effort to address family problems that may be contributing to unlawful behavior and to prevent escalation into more serious delinquent activity.

Based on reports received by the Administrative Director's Office from the juvenile probation departments, 2,295 children and their families received counseling services through the program during FY 88.

FY 88 FAMILY COUNSELING FUND DISTRIBUTION

County	State Distribution	County Match
Apache	$ 11,095	$ 2,774
Cochise	11,309	2,827
Coconino	11,502	2,876
Gila	7,640	1,910
Graham	6,760	1,690
Greenlee	5,752	1,438
La Paz	5,901	1,475
Maricopa	125,777	31,444
Mohave	9,292	2,323
Navajo	11,717	2,929
Pima	42,061	10,515
Pinal	12,339	3,085
Santa Cruz	7,253	1,813
Yavapai	9,957	2,489
Yuma	11,245	2,812
TOTALS	$289,600	$72,400

Juvenile Probation Services Fund

The Juvenile Probation Services Fund was created by the legislature in 1986 by combining the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund and the Juvenile Probation Office Foster Care (JPO/FC) line item from the Department of Economic Security's budget. Prior to FY 87, the Administrative Office of the Courts functioned as a liaison between the juvenile courts and the Department of Economic Security in the allocation of JPO/FC funds used to provide treatment services for juveniles adjudicated delinquent; the annual appropriation for the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund was used by the juvenile courts to provide consequences to juveniles who acknowledged responsibility for a delinquent act or alcohol offense. The merging of these two funds into the Juvenile Probation Services Fund has allowed the juvenile courts to maximize impact of the funds and to contract for the wide variety of services necessary to address the needs of all juveniles under the supervision of the courts, from first-time offenders to juveniles adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 8-230.02, Juvenile Probation Services Funds are now used for satisfying: (1) the requirements of A.R.S. § 8-230.01, whereby a probation officer must provide a consequence to a juvenile who acknowledges responsibility for a delinquent act or alcohol offense, and (2) the need to provide services to children referred for delinquent or incorrigible offenses and placed in foster care, day treatment programs, residential treatment centers, counseling, drug treatment/testing, and other programs as required by A.R.S. § 8-243. This is the primary treatment fund for the entire juvenile court system. The accompanying chart indicates the FY 88 allocations of funds to each county.

JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES FUND
FY 88 ALLOCATIONS*

County	Amount
Apache	$ 213,438
Cochise	314,342
Coconino	385,587
Gila	125,555
Graham	39,889
Greenlee	65,800
La Paz	55,343
Maricopa	6,557,261
Mohave	204,353
Navajo	227,392
Pima	2,440,417
Pinal	462,796
Santa Cruz	139,069
Yavapai	226,919
Yuma	336,871
Statewide Program	220,000
TOTAL	$12,015,032

*Shows amounts allocated or disbursed as of June 30, 1988; does not include costs for administration, evaluation, and monitoring.

The majority of the fund is used to place children in residential treatment centers. For the delinquent child, residential placement is an alternative to commitment to the Department of Corrections. For the emotionally disturbed incorrigible child, this fund represents the only significant source of funding for residential treatment and assistance to the child and the child's family. Residential placements increased steadily over FY 88, from 227 placements in July of 1987 to 276 placements in June of 1988, a 22% increase. An average of 71 children per month were placed in foster homes during the same period.

To satisfy the requirements of A.R.S. § 8-230.01, the juvenile courts operate directly or contract with outside agencies to provide consequences to juveniles who acknowledge responsibility for a delinquent act or alcohol offense, prior to adjustment of the delinquency complaint or the complaint/citation alleging an alcohol offense. Consequences imposed on these juveniles include participation in unpaid community service work, counseling programs, a drug/alcohol or "first offender" education program, a day treatment program, and/or payment of restitution or a monetary assessment.

Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision

As a result of increased concern about juvenile crime, overcrowding in juvenile correctional institutions, and the high costs of incarceration, the legislature created the Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS) program in 1986. The Administrative Office of the Courts has overall responsibility for implementing JIPS and approving program and budget plans for operation of juvenile intensive probation at the county level. Juveniles were first placed on intensive probation in February 1987. After 16 months, each county now operates a JIPS program.

The Legislature intended JIPS to be a highly structured, closely supervised program with emphasis on surveillance, education, work, and home detention. This is achieved by providing a significantly higher level of supervision than is found in traditional probation programs. In most cases, at least four weekly face-to-face contacts are required between the supervising probation (or surveillance) officer and each juvenile. In addition, officers maintain at least weekly contacts with parents, school officials, community service supervisors, and treatment providers. Juveniles are required to do one or more of the following for not less than 32 hours per week: attend school, remain employed, provide community service, or attend court-ordered treatment programs, such as drug and alcohol abuse counseling. Juveniles must remain at home unless participating in an activity specifically approved for them by the probation officer.

The end result is a program that balances control of the juvenile offender through strict supervision with rehabilitative efforts designed to address the particular problems of each youth. In addition to providing close supervision, JIPS officers maintain information regarding the conduct of each case, may request that the county attorney bring a non-compliant probationer before the court, and monitor the payment of restitution and probation fees. Pursuant to Supreme Court administrative requirements, the purpose of JIPS is to reduce commitments to the State Department of Corrections and other institutional or out-of-home placements.

The accompanying table reflects program activity for FY 88. In addition to the number of juveniles with dispositions to juvenile intensive probation (610), in a number of rural counties, JIPS officers supervised a total of 20 "other, high risk" juveniles pursuant to A.R.S. § 8-276.

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 8-278, the Administrative Office of the Courts is contracting with an independent team of evaluators to assess the impact of JIPS programs in each county. The report is due in December 1989.

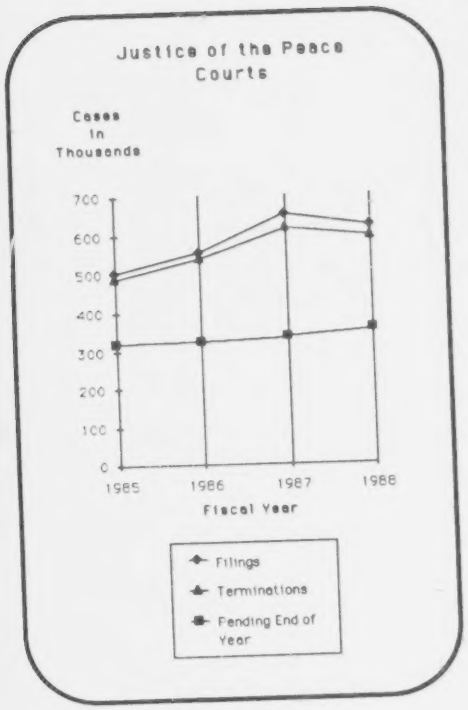
JUVENILE INTENSIVE PROBATION
FY 88 ACTIVITY

On JIPS 7/1/87	120
Placed on JIPS	610
Terminations by Court Action	53
Released to Regular Probation	63
Committed to DOC	173
Reached 18th Birthday	42
Transferred to Another Jurisdiction	11
Transferred to Adult Court	0
Other Reasons for Closure	3
On JIPS 6/30/88	410
Community Service Hours Provided	27,758
Fines, Fees, & Restitution Paid	$36,564

"In most cases, at least four weekly face-to-face contacts are required . . ."

Justice of the Peace Courts

CASELOAD ACTIVITY



The total number of case filings in Arizona's justice of the peace courts during FY 88 decreased 5.2%, from 651,962 cases in FY 87 to 617,973 in FY 88. However, this overall decline results from decreases in just two categories: criminal traffic and the combined category of small claims and civil under $500. Statewide case terminations decreased 4%, from 615,086 in FY 87 to 590,187 in FY 88. The total number of cases pending increased by 5.4% from 334,562 on July 1, 1987 to 352,524 at year-end.

Filings

Traffic cases comprise the majority of the workload in justice courts. During FY 88, the number of traffic filings (including traffic-related failure to appear filings) decreased 8.9% from 471,534 in FY 87 to 429,694 in FY 88. During FY 88, a total of 234,009 criminal traffic cases were filed, a decrease of 16.0% from the 278,749 filings in FY 87. Civil traffic case filings increased 1.5% from 173,606 in FY 87 to 176,202 this year.

In contrast to the decrease in criminal traffic filings, the number of non-traffic misdemeanor case filings rose 3.3% from 44,538 in FY 87 to 46,028 in FY 88. Felony preliminary hearings have shown a slight increase, 2.6%, from 21,755 in FY 87 to 22,329 in FY 88. Domestic violence petitions decreased from 6,450 in FY 87 to 6,156 in FY 88, a decrease of 4.5%.

Total civil case filings increased by 5% from 109,968 in FY 87 to 115,446 in FY 88. Within this group, small claims and civil under $500 filings decreased 4.0%, but civil cases involving $500-2499 increased 2.3%, from 21,546 cases in FY 87 to 22,035 cases this year. Forcible detainer filings for FY 88 were up by 14.5%, increasing from 46,382 in FY 87 to 53,043 in FY 88.

Terminations

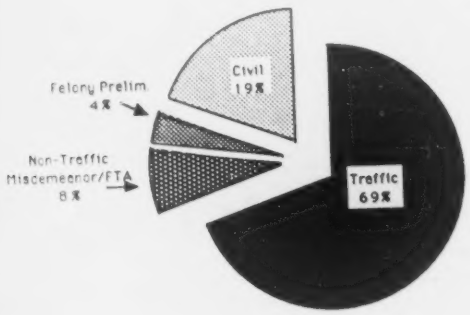
As previously noted, total terminations decreased 4% from the previous year's figure. However, the only actual case categories recording a decrease were criminal traffic, traffic failure to appear, and the combined category of small claims and civil under $500. Criminal traffic case terminations decreased 13% from 262,268 cases in FY 87 to 228,166 in FY 88. Traffic case failure to appear complaint determinations showed a decrease of 14.4% from 19,374 in FY 87 to 16,581 in FY 88. However, civil traffic case terminations showed a slight increase, 2.2%, from 171,676 case closings in FY 87 to 175,510 in FY 88.

Non-traffic case terminations for misdemeanor and misdemeanor failures to appear showed an increase over the figures for the previous year. Misdemeanor case terminations increased 3.6%, from 38,038 in FY 87 to 39,421 in FY 88. Misdemeanor failure to appear case terminations increased significantly, 47.9%, from 1,888 in FY 87 to 2,792 in FY 88.

Civil case terminations increased by 5.4% from 101,596 in FY 87 to 107,104 in FY 88. Within the civil category, there was a 6.3% decrease in terminations of small claims and civil under $500, but there was a 16.7% increase in forcible detainer case terminations, from 44,631 in FY 87 to 52,086 this year.

Felony preliminary hearing case terminations showed a slight increase of 1.8% from 20,246 in FY 87 to 20,613 in FY 88.

Case Filings Distribution



Driving Under the Influence

Case filings for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs (DUI) during FY 87 totaled 17,396 as compared with 14,413 in FY 88, a filing decrease of 17%. To provide some perspective, in FY 85 there were 15,639 DUI case filings; this year's figure represents a 7.8% decrease from that figure. DUI case terminations decreased by 11.9% from 16,016 in FY 87 to 14,110 in FY 88.

This map identifies the ten justice courts with the highest number of total filings during FY 88. For a complete listing of the courts, see pages 60-61.

FY 88 Caseload Activity
Justice of the Peace Courts

Type of Case	Pending 7/01/87	Filings	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Pending 6/30/88
Criminal Traffic	139,535	234,009	1,429	374,973	498	228,166	-6,700	139,609
Traffic FTA	51,991	19,483	4	71,478	11	16,581	-1,647	53,239
Civil Traffic	25,777	176,202	439	202,418	344	175,510	-217	26,347
TOTAL TRAFFIC	217,303	429,694	1,872	648,869	853	420,257	-8,564	219,195
Non-Traffic Misd.	30,036	46,028	185	76,249	316	39,421	-705	35,807
Misdemeanor FTA	5,990	4,476	0	10,466	0	2,792	143	7,817
Felony - Prelim.	12,621	22,329	31	34,981	53	20,613	-597	13,718
TOTAL CRIMINAL	48,647	72,833	216	121,696	369	62,826	-1,159	57,342
Small Claims	28,803	31,944	107	60,854	454	29,115	-37	31,248
Civil under $500	9,878	8,424	254	18,556	37	7,938	-278	10,303
Civil $500 - $2499	23,800	22,035	147	45,982	304	17,965	-287	27,426
Forcible Detainer	6,131	53,043	32	59,206	52	52,086	-58	7,010
TOTAL CIVIL	68,612	115,446	540	184,598	847	107,104	-660	75,987
TOTAL	334,562 [a]	617,973	2,628	955,163	2,069	590,187	-10,383	352,524

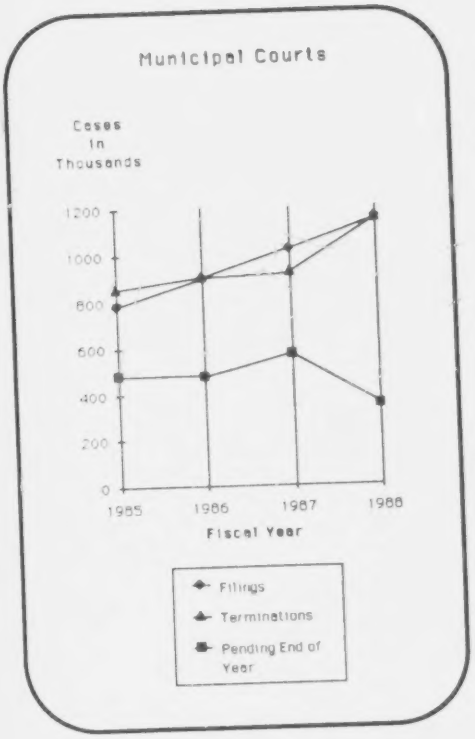
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE — Petitions for Order of Protection Filed: 6,156 — Requests for Hearing: 1,221
HARASSMENT — Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 4,035 — Requests for Hearing: 895

Outstanding Warrants as of 6/30/88 Traffic: 59,948 Misdemeanor: 17,517

[a] Due to statistical corrections, figures for some categories do not match those reported for 6/30/87.

Municipal Courts

CASELOAD ACTIVITY



During FY 88, municipal courts had 1,154,488 new cases filed, an increase of 13.1% from the 1,020,736 cases filed in FY 87. Total case terminations increased significantly, 24.9%, from 917,157 in FY 87 to 1,145,850 in FY 88. The year-end pending caseload figure is dramatically reduced from the beginning pending figure, but the reduction is caused primarily by the -224,457 statistical correction noted on the caseload activity chart.

Filings

As noted above, total case filings for the municipal courts increased 13% over the FY 87 figure, rising from a total of 1,020,736 filings in FY 87 to 1,154,488 in FY 88. Traffic case filings, which comprise the majority of municipal court caseload activity, increased 11.6% from 856,161 in FY 87 to 955,068 in FY 88. Within the traffic category, criminal traffic violation filings increased 3.4% from 127,631 in FY 87 to 146,352 filings for FY 88. Civil traffic violation filings increased from 697,982 to 775,431 over the same time period, an 11.0% increase.

Non-traffic misdemeanor filings rose from 145,689 in FY 87 to 166,240 in FY 88, an increase of 14.1%. Misdemeanor failure to appear (FTA) complaint filings rose from 18,884 in FY 87 to 33,165 this year, an increase of 75.6%.

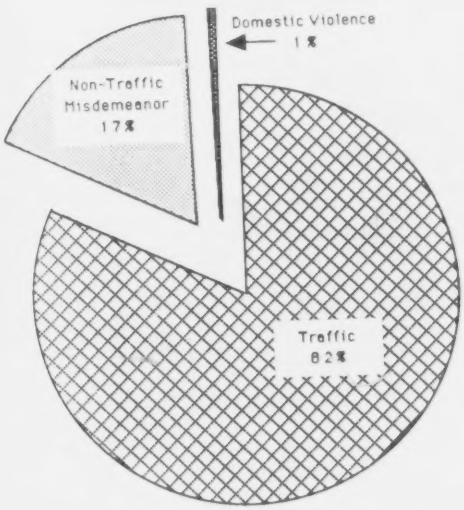
Municipal courts also experienced significant increases in the number of petitions filed related to domestic violence. During FY 87, a total of 972 petitions were filed for an Order of Protection as compared with 3,718 this year, an increase of 282.5%.

Terminations

Case terminations at the municipal court level rose by 24.9% from 917,157 in FY 87 to 1,145,850 in FY 88. Total traffic case terminations increased dramatically from 780,808 in FY 87 to 961,380 in FY 88, an increase of 23.1%. Within the traffic category, criminal traffic case terminations increased 30.3%, moving from 113,240 in FY 87 to 147,556 this year. The most voluminous increase was in the area of civil traffic where 782,496 cases were terminated this year as compared with 639,494 during FY 87, a 22.4% increase.

Non-traffic misdemeanor case terminations increased 33.6% from 124,097 in FY 87 to 165,846 in FY 88, and misdemeanor failure to appear complaint (FTA) terminations increased by 52% from 12,250 in FY 87 to 18,614 in FY 88.

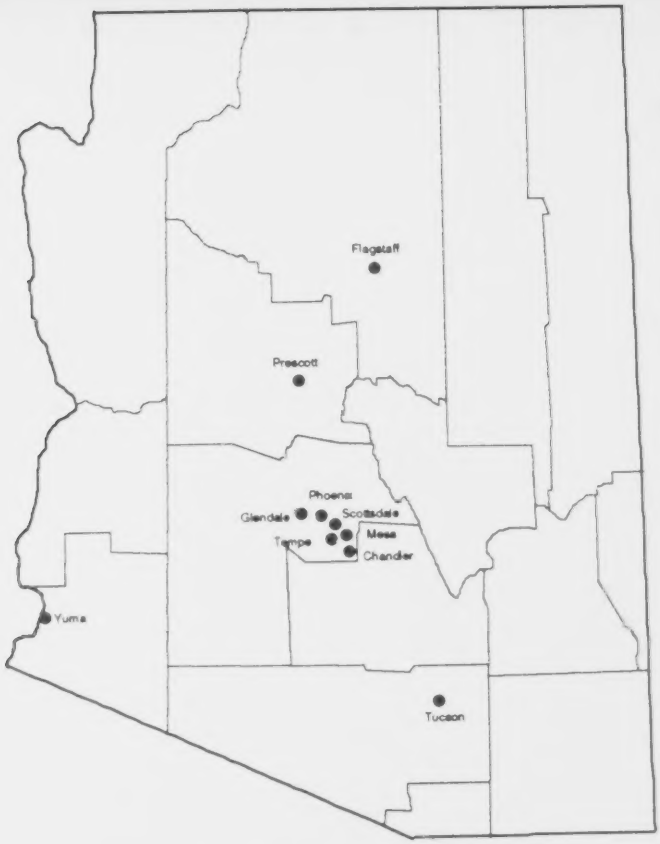
Case Filings Distribution



Driving Under the Influence

The total number of complaints for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs (DUI) filed in municipal courts during FY 88 (40,342) reflects a 7.5% decrease from the FY 87 figure of 43,621.

Terminations for DUI cases have increased 6.1% over the FY 87 figure, climbing from 37,757 to 40,073 in FY 88. Driving while intoxicated ending pending caseloads have decreased from 39,287 in FY 87 to 30,727 in FY 88, a decline of 21.8%.



This map identifies the ten municipal courts with the highest number of filings during FY 88. For a complete listing of the courts, see pages 67-68.

FY 88 Caseload Activity
Municipal Courts

Type of Case	Pending 7/01/87	Filings	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Pending 6/30/88
Criminal Traffic	230,915	146,352	43	377,310	336	147,556	-130,593	98,825
Traffic FTA	38,122	33,285	5	71,412	1	31,328	2,141	42,224
Civil Traffic	111,156	775,431	64	886,651	411	782,496	-7,155	96,589
TOTAL TRAFFIC	380,193	955,068	112	1,335,373	748	961,380	-135,607	237,638
Non-Traffic Misd.	155,881	166,240	42	322,163	485	165,846	-80,778	75,054
Misdemeanor FTA	28,047	33,165	1	61,213	31	18,614	-8,073	34,495
Felony - Prelim.	1	15	0	16	3	10	1	4
TOTAL CRIMINAL	183,929	199,420	43	383,392	519	184,470	-88,850	109,553
TOTAL	564,122 [a]	1,154,488	155	1,718,765	1,267	1,145,850	-224,457 [b]	347,191

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE — Petitions for Order of Protection Filed: 3,718 — Requests for Hearing: 575
HARASSMENT — Petitions for Injunction Against Harassment Filed: 1,956 — Requests for Hearing: 380

Outstanding Warrants as of 6/30/88 Traffic: 51,095 Misdemeanor: 61,592

[a] Due to statistical corrections, figures for some categories do not match those reported for 6/30/87.
[b] Includes corrections of 123,623 criminal traffic cases and 76,109 non-traffic misdemeanor cases by the Tucson Municipal Court in conjunction with installing a new computer system.

Administrative Office of the Courts

"The Arizona Constitution charges the Supreme Court with responsibility for providing administrative supervision over all the courts of the State . . ."

The Arizona Constitution charges the Supreme Court with responsibility for providing administrative supervision over all the courts of the State and states that the Chief Justice shall exercise this supervision. The constitution authorizes the Supreme Court to appoint an Administrative Director and staff to assist the Chief Justice in discharging his administrative duties.

The matters assigned to the Administrative Director of the Courts vary from time to time, but generally consist of: 1) preparation, coordination, and representation of the judiciary's state budget requests to the legislature; 2) management of financial, personnel, and administrative matters for the Supreme Court; 3) management of special funds assigned to the supervision of the Supreme Court; 4) design and implementation of education programs for the judiciary; 5) administration of special programs assigned to the Supreme Court by the legislature; 6) service as administrative liaison to the other courts in the state and providing management assistance to them; and 7) undertaking special projects as assigned. For purposes of this report, the specific activities of each division of the Administrative Office of the Courts during FY 88 have been grouped according to these functional areas.

Budget, Financial, and Personnel Services

The Administrative Office of the Courts provides budget, accounting, payroll, purchasing, and personnel services to the Supreme Court and its employees. In addition to preparing the Supreme Court's budget, staff traditionally makes the budget presentation to the legislature for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and superior court state appropriations. For FY 88, the Administrative Office's budgetary responsibility totalled $37,060,400, while financial management/accounting responsibility was $42,363,619.

Special Funds Administered by the Supreme Court

Over the years the legislature has provided the Supreme Court with various funds to oversee and manage. All but two of these funds are used by the adult and juvenile probation departments. The two exceptions are the Case Processing Assistance Fund and the Drug Adjudication Grant Funds, for which all courts are eligible. They are described here. The others, as listed in the margin, are described in the superior court probation section of this report on pages 22 - 28.

In May 1988, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission approved allocation of approximately $2.1 million to the Supreme Court for costs of increasing caseloads and related workload resulting from Arizona's new "war on drugs" laws, passed in 1987. The funds have been distributed to courts, probation departments, clerks of court, and public defender offices throughout the state.

SPECIAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE SUPREME COURT

Name of Fund	Year Created
Family Counseling	1973
State Aid for Probation Services	1979
Adult Probation Services Fees*	1981
Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund (JCRF)	1982
State Aid Enhancement	1983
Case Processing Assistance Fund (CPAF)	1983
Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund**	1983
Juvenile Probation Services Fund (JPSF)**	1986
Juvenile Probation Services Fees*	1986
Drug Adjudication Grant Funds	1987

*Funds retained locally.

**In 1986, the Juvenile Delinquency Reduction Fund was merged with the "Juvenile Probation Office Foster Care" line item of the Department of Economic Security's budget and placed under Supreme Court supervision. The two were retitled as the "Juvenile Probation Services Fund."

CASE PROCESSING ASSISTANCE FUND

The Case Processing Assistance Fund (CPAF) derives from the 37% Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund surcharge on all fines and penalties assessed and collected by the courts. The Case Processing Assistance Fund receives 9% of the surcharge amounts collected. These monies are available to assist courts in enhancing their ability to process criminal and juvenile delinquency cases (A.R.S. §§ 41-2401 and -2403).

During FY 88, the Supreme Court revised its policies and administrative requirements and guidelines for the fund. First, the use of the fund was expanded to encourage innovative programs designed to reduce delay and to provide training in case management. Second, funding was limited so that courts in a single county could not receive more than 50% of the total amount of all grants awarded statewide. In addition, greater consideration was given to courts whose funding authority demonstrated commitment to the project by providing matching funds, either cash or in-kind, or by agreeing to assume the cost of the program in the future. Third, the funding cycle was shifted from the state's fiscal year to a federal fiscal year, October 1 through September 30. Fourth, in order to allow each county to prioritize its own needs, all applications must be co-signed by the presiding judge of the superior court. And finally, up to 10% of the previous year's revenue may be allocated for administrative costs.

Grant awards for October 1, 1987 through September 30, 1988 are shown in the accompanying chart.

CASE PROCESSING ASSISTANCE FUND
FY 88 AWARDS*

Court	Amount
Chandler Municipal Court	$ 25,194
Clifton Municipal Court	5,214
Superior Court in Cochise County	25,931
Coolidge Municipal Court	2,213
Superior Court in Gila County	56,971
Superior Court in Maricopa County	440,862
Superior Court in Mohave County	139,029
Superior Court in Navajo County	84,122
Pima Consolidated Justice Courts	7,000
Superior Court in Pima County	353,939
Tempe Municipal Court	27,877
Tucson Municipal Court	71,612
Superior Court in Yavapai County	26,061
TOTAL	$1,266,025

*Federal fiscal year cycle: October 1, 1987 through September 30, 1988.

Education Programs for the Judiciary

Most of the education programs offered by the Administrative Office of the Courts are organized, coordinated, and presented by the Education Services Division. However, since the training needs of the judiciary are so diverse and this division does not have an extensive staff, other divisions are also involved with providing training programs, especially in specific program areas.

EDUCATION SERVICES PROGRAMS

In accordance with Administrative Order 87-4, the Administrative Office of the Courts coordinates education programs throughout the state to assist all court employees, including probation personnel, in satisfying their requirements for orientation programs and 16 hours of continuing education programs. Arizona is the only state to have mandatory continuing education requirements for all court personnel.

Programs sponsored by the Education Services Division of the Administrative Office are listed in the accompanying chart. These programs, in conjunction with 2,757 local programs offered throughout the state, assisted court employees statewide in achieving 96 percent compliance with the training requirements outlined in the administrative order. The division also provided financial assistance for court personnel to attend out-of-state programs offered by organizations such as the National Judicial College, National College of Probate Judges, University of Virginia College of Law, and National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

In addition to facilitating education programs, Education Services produced two videotapes on court-related topics, "The Court's People: Administering Arizona's Justice," and "Pro Per: Representing Yourself in Arizona's Justice Courts." These tapes are intended for use in orientation, continuing judicial education, and public education programs throughout the state.

Expansion of the Education Services' media center and establishment of a resource library have aided in program development. In order to promote local training, materials in the media center and library are available to court personnel throughout the state.

PROGRAMS OFFERED BY THE
EDUCATION SERVICES DIVISION
DURING FY 88

Program	Number of Attendees	Days	Credit Hours
Arizona Judicial Conference	315	5	23
Orientation New Limited Jurisdiction Judges Part I	18	5	0
Meet With Success	16	1	5.5
Civil Traffic Hearing Officer Training	42	1	7.5
Settlement Conference Workshop	17	2	8
Orientation New Limited Jurisdiction Judges Part II	20	3	0
Faculty Skill Development	26	8	48
Gearing Up For Success	853	4	113
Judicial Nominating Commissioners' Institute	17	1	0
Limited Jurisdiction Seminar	75	1	6
TOTAL	1,399	31	211

OTHER EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Training academies specifically related to preparing adult and juvenile probation officers to work in the Intensive Probation Supervision programs are offered twice a year and are organized by Administrative Office staff who work directly with the intensive supervision programs. In addition, this year the

Administrative Office has sponsored training seminars in the areas of juvenile and criminal law, legal liabilities for probation officers, cultural issues, and basic skills enhancement. During FY 88, over 300 probation and detention officers attended these training events.

The Administrative Office is also preparing a self-paced course entitled "Children in the Arizona Legal System," for use by personnel associated with the Foster Care Review Board, Court Appointed Special Advocate, Juvenile Intensive Supervision, Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund, Juvenile Probation Services Fund, and State Aid to Probation programs. The course will cover the following topic areas: general state of public policy, juvenile court in Arizona, child protective and rehabilitative services, child welfare and placement, termination of parental rights, and juvenile court procedure.

As part of its effort to continually improve its programs, the Administrative Office plans to have two individuals who will provide ongoing, on-site training for Intensive Probation Supervision programs starting in FY 89.

Special Programs Administered by the Supreme Court

From time to time, new programs are developed, and the Supreme Court is asked to organize and implement them. A listing of these programs is provided in the margin.

PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY SUPREME COURT

Name of Program	Year Created
Foster Care Review Boards (FCRB)	1978
Adult Intensive Probation Supervision (AIPS)	1983
Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA)	1985
Juvenile Intensive Probation Supervision (JIPS)	1986

Both the Foster Care Review Board system and the Court Appointed Special Advocate program enhance court services for dependent children. They are described in this section. The two remaining programs relate to probation activities and are described in the Superior Court Probation section of this report on pages 23 and 29.

FOSTER CARE REVIEW BOARD

The Foster Care Review Board system (FCRB) was established by law in September 1978, and placed under the administrative supervision of the Arizona Supreme Court.

STATEWIDE ACTIVITY SUMMARY FOSTER CARE REVIEW BOARD

Activity	FY 88
Review Boards	50
Volunteer Review Board Members (Includes 5 at-large members)	255
Review Board Meetings	516
Reviews Held (Includes initial and subsequent reviews of children)	6,974
Children Under Foster Care Review on June 30, 1988	3,335
Appearances by Interested Parties at Review Meetings, e.g., Parents and Foster Parents	10,222
Cases Closed	777
Volunteer Hours Provided by Review Board Members	10,271

Five-member volunteer citizen review boards are appointed in each county by the presiding juvenile court judge. Local boards review the case of each child adjudicated dependent and living in out-of-home placement for six months or more; subsequent reviews are held at least every six months.

Pursuant to statute, the Department of Economic Security or other child welfare agency must establish a plan for the permanent placement of each child placed in foster care. The statutory purpose of the review boards is to determine what efforts are being made by the Department of Economic Security or other child welfare agency to carry out that plan. The boards then submit to the juvenile courts their recommendations and findings regarding the efforts and progress made to carry out the placement plan, together with any other recommendations they choose to make regarding the child.

The recommendations of review boards are advisory only. The juvenile court judges maintain responsibility for judicial determinations regarding each dependent child. Local review boards are appointed for every 100 children subject to review. In addition to the 50 local foster care review boards, a State Foster Care Review Board exists. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 8-515.04 (C), the State Foster Care Review Board produces an annual report each year to make recommendations to the governor, legislature, and Supreme Court regarding foster care statutes, policies, and procedures.

The volunteer board members commit a substantial amount of their time and energy to accomplishing the goals of the program. The sustained efforts of these volunteers have been the catalyst in the success of the Arizona Foster Care Review Board program. This dedication contributes significantly to the recognition of Arizona's FCRB system as a national model.

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE (CASA) PROGRAM

The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program began in Maricopa County on October 1, 1985. Rule 22.1, Rules of Procedure for the Juvenile Court, authorizes the establishment and operation of CASA programs in accordance with the policies and standards established by the Supreme Court.

A CASA is a carefully screened, specially trained volunteer who is appointed by the presiding juvenile court judge to act as an advocate for children who have become wards of the court as a result of severe abuse and neglect or abandonment. CASA's speak exclusively for the best interest of the child.

The CASA volunteer has three main roles: 1) to conduct an independent investigation of the case and advocate for needed services for the child and family; 2) to serve as the "eyes and ears of the court", providing written reports and testimony to the juvenile court judge to help the judge make the best decision possible; and 3) to be a consistent person, acting as a trusted adult and a "watchdog" for the child throughout the court proceedings, ensuring that permanency is achieved as quickly as possible with the least amount of trauma to the child.

The CASA Program operates in four counties: Maricopa, Pima, Coconino, and La Paz. Requests for assistance in establishing a CASA Program have been received from three additional presiding juvenile court judges. The establishment of CASA Programs is especially vital in rural areas where resources and services are limited.

The program is currently supported primarily with federal funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Additional funding is provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, the Junior League of Phoenix, and the state. During the 1989 legislative session, state funding will be requested to implement the program statewide.

COURT APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE
FY 88 ACTIVITY

County/ Inception	No of Volunteers	Hours of Service	Miles Driven	Children Served
Maricopa 10/1/85	72	3,201	28,105	180
Coconino 10/1/86	27	1,024	6,498	45
Pima 1/15/87	37	1,746	13,532	100
La Paz* 2/15/88	5	----	----	---
TOTAL	141	5,971	48,135	325

*Volunteers were not trained until June 24-25, 1988.

Administrative Liaison and Management Assistance

Over the last four years the Supreme Court has become increasingly aware of local courts' needs for guidance and assistance to implement new laws and administer the courts. As a result, the Administrative Office has allocated more staff resources to address those needs.

PROCEDURES AND LEGAL RESEARCH

As part of the Supreme Court's effort to improve court administration throughout Arizona, during FY 88 Administrative Office staff have been involved with a number of projects undertaken by the Council on Judicial Administration to improve court operations. For example, the Advisory Committee on Jury Management is looking at the sufficiency of Arizona statutes and rules with respect to juries, as well as the sufficiency of jury management procedures. And, the Advisory Committee on Records Management will be developing statewide standards and updating the existing schedules for court records retention and destruction. Although no formal committee has been appointed, staff is working on minimum court facility standards and facility guidelines for both general and limited jurisdiction courts.

Staff also worked with the Council on Judicial Administration's Advisory Committee on Procedures for Limited Jurisdiction Courts to distribute revisions to the proposed Rules of Criminal Procedure for Limited Jurisdiction Courts.

Detailed court management review reports were prepared for three limited jurisdiction courts during FY 88. In addition, technical assistance was provided to several individual courts in the areas of space and facility needs, calendaring practices, and bond and fee schedules.

Staff has also been added to respond to requests for legal research and analysis. The following topics were among those addressed during the year: the unauthorized practice of law by clerks of court, the collection/suspension of various new surcharges and fines, acceptable political activities for court employees, the appropriate relationship between appointed municipal court judges and their town/city council, the appropriateness of municipal judges holding other municipal offices, provision of insurance for individuals placed on work service, and indigent defense issues.

". . . the Administrative Office is coordinating development of a statewide juvenile case classification system."

In conjunction with juvenile court directors and presiding juvenile court judges, the Administrative Office is coordinating development of a statewide juvenile case classification system. This system will contain valid risk assessment, needs assessment, and workload criteria components. Juvenile courts in five counties (Coconino, Maricopa, Pima, Yavapai, and Yuma) have volunteered to serve as test sites for the initial risk assessment model. This model will be tested and evaluated through early 1989 with expansion to other juvenile courts beginning soon thereafter. Arizona's juvenile case classification system will serve as a predispositional tool for juvenile court judges and will result in improved supervision. The goal for this project is to establish a fully operational classification system throughout Arizona that considers local and regional differences. The system will be integrated into juvenile court automated systems, which will allow for continuous evaluation and updating as needed.

On July 7, 1987, the Council on Judicial Administration's Advisory Committee on Information Systems was formed. In the appointment order, the Chief Justice stated that information systems "should be developed and implemented at the local level under the direction and control of the judiciary." Other principles set forth in the order include the development of common data definitions for use throughout the judiciary and the use of uniform information systems where feasible. In January 1988, the committee conducted a survey to determine the status of automation in each Arizona court. The information collected will be analyzed and used as a basis for planning future automation projects.

Since 1986, staff of the Administrative Office has been developing and adding enhancements to the LOwer Court Information System (LOCIS), designed for use by small- to medium-sized municipal and justice of the peace courts. The program provides caseload management functions for traffic, criminal, and civil cases. It also handles financial procedures such as accounts receivable. By the end of FY 88, LOCIS was installed in over 45 courts throughout Arizona. During the year, Administrative Office staff developed a local area network (LAN) version of LOCIS, which allows courts to use networked personal computers to share access to the caseload data on the system.

Considerable time has also been devoted to developing an automated recordkeeping program for probation departments. Development of the Arizona Probation Management Information System (APMIS) began in 1986. APMIS was designed to establish a standardized statewide database management information system for rural probation departments in Arizona. The APMIS system has two modules, one for juvenile probation data and one for adult probation data. APMIS is the primary source of information pertaining to adult and juvenile probation activity in the rural counties of Arizona. It provides probation departments with a tool for meeting their reporting requirements and maintaining case management information on their probation caseloads. The design of the system provides growth potential and flexibility for each department.

"APMIS is the primary source of information pertaining to adult and juvenile probation activity in the rural counties . . ."

Special Projects of the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court frequently asks the Administrative Office to undertake special projects on its behalf. Some of these are relatively short-term projects and others continue for several years.

One of the Court's current long-term projects is design and construction of the Arizona Courts Building to house the Supreme Court and its support staff, including the Administrative Office of the Courts; the Court of Appeals, Division One, and its support staff; the state law library; and the Commission on Judicial Qualifications. Great progress was made on this project in FY 88. On March 3, 1988, then Acting Governor Rose Mofford signed a key piece of legislation allowing lease-purchase financing to be used for the construction of several new state office buildings, including the Arizona Courts Building. This cleared the way for the project to be reactivated with bids being accepted shortly after the start of FY 89 and the actual construction to begin by January 1989. Construction is projected to take eighteen to twenty months, with occupancy to occur in July or August of 1990.

Planning for the Commission on the Courts was a relatively short-term project as projects go, but the impact of that planning and the commission will definitely be long-term. Administrative Office staff prepared and submitted to the State Justice Institute a grant application for funding to help finance the Arizona Commission on the Courts. In September 1987, the preliminary application was approved and actual organization of the commission and its work schedule began.

Funding was approved March 1, 1988 and actual formation of the commission began. Once staff is hired for the commission, the Administrative Office will perform a more limited, general oversight function. (For additional information on the commission see pages 41 - 42.)

The Administrative Office also staffed the task force assigned by the Chief Justice to implement dramatic new legislation that put Arizona at the forefront of states with laws using automatic assignment of income as a means for ensuring child support payments. Staff worked extensively with judges, attorneys, child support enforcement personnel, and representatives of the private sector in developing policies, procedures, instructional materials, and forms related to the new statutory provisions requiring income of obligors to be automatically assigned for child support orders entered or modified after January 1, 1988. All work in this area was coordinated through the Council on Judicial Administration and its advisory committee on child support. The child support legislation also required each county to establish an expedited process for establishing and enforcing child support and visitation orders. Work on implementation of these plans is continuing.

During the 1988 legislative session, the Administrative Office assisted in the preparation and presentation of justification to support legislation for a fifth panel of judges for the Court of Appeals, Division One, and legislation for state funding of the superior court. The Court of Appeals legislation was passed for a fifth panel, which will begin operation July 1, 1989. State financing legislation, on the other hand, while passed by both the Senate Government and Judiciary Committees, was held by the Senate Appropriations Committee, largely due to the significant state deficit that loomed during the session.

"PALS is an interactive computer program designed as an innovative literacy teaching method . . ."

One of the most unique and effective special projects pursued during FY 88 was the implementation of the Principles of the Alphabet Literacy System (PALS) reading labs. PALS is an interactive computer program designed as an innovative literacy teaching method that can help adults and adolescents achieve higher reading and writing levels. In December 1986, the Joint Task Force on Adult Illiteracy presented former Governor Bruce Babbitt with a report on illiteracy in Arizona. The report revealed that 85% of Arizona's prison population had not received a high school diploma, 40% of the prison population was unable to read and write, and that a portion of the cost of incarceration and unemployment could be attributed to illiteracy. The report also noted a correlation between illiteracy and many social ills including drug usage and delinquency. Recognizing the strong link between illiteracy and unlawful behavior, the Supreme Court provided partial funding for the PALS program in an effort to address the illiteracy problems of adults and juveniles under the supervision of Arizona's courts.

The six PALS labs established in FY 88 were jointly funded and operated by the Juvenile Crime Reduction Fund, local school districts, adult and juvenile probation departments, and community literacy organizations. Preliminary evaluation results from the original PALS lab site show that all of the students who completed the course made gains in their reading scores. No students attending that lab were suspended and only one student dropped out of school. Improvements in self concept, time on task, and job skills are results beyond the originally stated goals. During FY 89 the PALS program will be expanded to provide additional lab sites statewide.

Supreme Court Committees & Commissions

Commission on the Courts

The Supreme Court appointed the Commission on the Courts in June 1988. The idea for a Commission on the Courts grew out of a series of planning meetings conducted by the Chief Justice in late 1986 and early 1987. These discussions revealed that the Arizona judiciary is facing a number of critical issues, some resulting directly from the need for further integration and unification of the judicial system as provided in the language of the state constitution.

"How will the judiciary meet these challenges and continue to be a viable court system by the year 2000?"

The areas of critical need are quite diverse. For example, some courts are experiencing significant funding problems leading them to question local budgeting processes. Other courts are experiencing rapidly expanding caseloads without sufficient financial, personnel, or facilities resources to meet these challenges. In addition, new legislation continues to impose additional burdens on the courts at a time when the system as a whole is struggling to handle its existing workload. With all of these pressures on the court system, the critical question is, "How will the judiciary meet these challenges and continue to be a viable court system by the year 2000?"

The Chief Justice chose to address this question by appointing a broad-based cross section of citizens to study the court system and develop recommendations for improving the courts. This approach is expected to be especially effective because it involves people with diverse backgrounds, skills, and viewpoints.

Fortunately, the State Justice Institute awarded the Court a $158,000 grant to partially cover the expenses of the commission. The institute was interested in the project because of its approach to addressing the critical issues facing judicial departments nationwide, and its action-oriented approach toward implementation of the changes that are recommended.

During its 18-month lifespan, the commission will focus its attention on charting a course to improve the Arizona judiciary and guide it toward meeting the challenges of the next twelve years. To this end, the commission intends to accomplish the following:

- Develop a long-range plan for the judiciary through the year 2000;
- Prepare specific recommendations and strategies for improving the court system;
- Provide the Supreme Court with an action-oriented process for accomplishing change; and
- Promote the development of a receptive environment for change, both within and outside of the judicial system.

The work of the commission will be carried out by four individual task forces focusing on: court organization and administration, court productivity, dispute resolution alternatives, and children and families in the courts. Each task force will be chaired by a member of the commission and include six other commission members. Task force membership will be rounded out by experienced individuals from the legal system, courts, and the public at large who have particular interest and expertise in the designated subject area. The task forces will examine the existing court system and analyze to what extent programs and procedures that have proven successful in other states might be used in Arizona.

The Task Force on Court Organization and Administration will examine the internal organization of the courts and the administrative structure of the court system overall. It will look at the jurisdiction of Arizona's courts and the differing concerns of administering courts in urban and rural areas. Among other things, the task force will examine the adequacy of court rules and procedures, methods for further integration of the judicial system, and the effect of various methods of court financing on judicial administration.

The Task Force on Court Productivity will study case processing systems and innovative programs within Arizona, as well as those in other states, with an aim toward improving court productivity and case management techniques. The task force will look closely at ways of reducing both court delay and the cost of litigation.

The four points of this Native American symbol represent the interrelated task forces comprising the Commission on the Courts.

The Task Force on Dispute Resolution will study and evaluate existing methods of resolving conflicts and will make recommendations for using a broader spectrum of dispute resolution techniques. It will consider numerous alternatives including litigation, court-annexed arbitration, mediation, small claims, settlement conferences, multi-door courthouses, community dispute resolution centers, and summary trials.

The Task Force on Children and Families in the Courts will deal with issues related to how children and families are treated in the judicial system, focusing on the areas of dependency, delinquency, and domestic relations. After evaluating the current system and considering alternatives, the task force will develop recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness and quality of services in these areas.

Each task force will report to the commission on its research and evaluation activities, recommendations for change, and plan for implementing the recommendations. The commission will review the task force reports and submit specific recommendations to the Supreme Court for consideration. The Court will review the recommendations, decide which recommendations to support, and establish priorities for implementation. Where appropriate, legislation, rule changes, or other procedures will be prepared to implement the recommendations.

The work of the task forces is expected to be completed in September 1989, with the commission's work extending through the 1990 legislative session.

Commissions on Judicial Appointments

"The Arizona Constitution provides for merit selection of judges . . ."

The Arizona Constitution provides for merit selection of judges for the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Court in counties with a population of 150,000 or more (counties with lesser population may choose to use the merit selection process, but to date none have done so). Commissions on Judicial Appointments, referred to as Judicial Nominating Commissions, are the core of the merit selection system. There are three commissions: the Commission on Appellate Court Appointments, the Commission on Trial Court Appointments in Maricopa County, and the Commission on Trial Court Appointments in Pima County.

Each commission has nine members. Five non-lawyer members are selected by the Governor and three attorney members are selected by the State Bar; all are then nominated by the Governor and must be confirmed by the State Senate. The Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court presides over each commission and is thus a ninth member; however, the Chief Justice votes only in the case of a tie. Commission members serve staggered four-year terms.

Pursuant to the constitution, within 60 days of a vacancy in the office of a justice or judge of a court of record using the merit selection system, the appropriate commission must submit at least three names to the Governor to fill such vacancy. When three or four persons are nominated, not more than two may be members of the same political party; when more than four persons are nominated, not more than 60 percent may be from the same political party. If the commission does not submit nominations within 60 days after a vacancy occurs, the Governor may appoint any qualified person to fill the vacancy. If the Governor does not appoint one of the commission's nominees within 60 days after the names are submitted, the Chief Justice makes the appointment.

Judges appointed to office under the merit selection system initially hold office for a term that ends 60 days following the next regular general election after a two-year term of office. At the election, voters indicate "yes" or "no" on the issue of retaining the judge or justice. If retained, the judge serves a full regular term and then the retention process repeats itself. If a judge is not retained, the office is vacated upon expiration of the term and the appropriate commission begins its nominating task once again.

Commission on Judicial Qualifications

The Commission on Judicial Qualifications was established in 1970 pursuant to Article VI.I of the Arizona Constitution to review and investigate, when indicated, complaints against justices of the peace, superior court judges, and appellate court judges. In addition, the commission has jurisdiction over candidates for judicial office, judges pro tempore, and retired judges sitting at the request of a presiding judge. The commission does not have jurisdiction over municipal court judges, referees, or court commissioners at this time; however, the November 1988 general election ballot will include a referendum measure to amend the constitution by placing municipal court judges under the commission's jurisdiction and changing the name of the commission to Commission on Judicial Conduct. Currently, the commission will investigate allegations against municipal court judges if requested to do so by the Arizona Supreme Court.

The commission is empowered to investigate the following matters:

- A judge who pleads guilty or no contest or is found guilty of a crime punishable as a felony under Arizona or federal law, or any other crime that involves moral turpitude under such law.
- The disability of a judge that seriously interferes with the performance of his or her duties and is or is likely to become permanent.
- Action by a judge that constitutes wilful misconduct in office.
- Action by a judge that constitutes a wilful and persistent failure to perform his or her duties.
- Action by a judge that constitutes habitual intemperance.
- Conduct by a judge that is prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute.

After an investigation, the commission may proceed in one of three ways. It may (1) dismiss the complaint as frivolous or beyond its constitutional jurisdiction; (2) initiate informal remedial measures such as conferring with the judge in question; or (3) initiate a formal inquiry. Most meritorious complaints are resolved using informal, remedial measures that are considered to be beneficial and instructive to the judge in question.

"After an investigation, the commission may proceed in one of three ways."

The commission does not have authority to publicly censure or remove a judge from office. It can only recommend to the Supreme Court that such action be taken after it has conducted a formal inquiry by holding an evidentiary hearing to make findings of fact and formulate its recommendation. The activities of the commission are confidential until such time as formal recommendations are filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

ACTIVITY OF THE COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS

Activity	1978	FY 88
Public Requests for Information	25	362
Cases Opened by the Commission	10	99
Formal Inquiries Filed	2	3
Formal Hearings Held	--	2
Disciplinary Recommendations Filed with the Supreme Court	--	2

The commission has nine members who each serve a four-year term. The Supreme Court appoints two judges of the Court of Appeals, two superior court judges, and one justice of the peace. The Board of Governors of the State Bar of Arizona appoints two lawyers to the commission. The Governor appoints two citizen members whose appointment is confirmed by the Senate.

Ten years ago, for calendar year 1978, there were 25 public requests for information, 10 cases opened by the commission, and 2 formal inquiries filed. No formal hearings were held. During FY 88, despite the dramatic increase in public requests for information (362), the number of formal inquiries filed has only increased by one.

Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee

The Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee was established by the Supreme Court in 1976. The purpose of the committee is to receive and research inquiries regarding judicial ethics and to submit formal advisory opinions to the Arizona Supreme Court for consideration. If approved, the Supreme Court distributes these advisory opinions to all judges.

During FY 88, the committee rendered advisory opinions based on the following questions:

- What canons of ethics are applicable to lawyers who serve as part-time judges pro tempore for three weeks or less per year?

- Can an official in the executive branch of city government serve as a full-time or part-time city judge?

- Can an Arizona judge conduct a continuing judicial education seminar in another state in which he would direct an actual settlement conference?

- To what extent may a magistrate aid in the preparation of a criminal complaint presented by a law enforcement officer that will later be signed by that officer?

- To what extent may court clerks assist parties in completing forms and preparing pleadings to be filed with the clerk?

- Is it proper for a judge or court to retain a portion of the fee charged by a private defensive driving school for defendants ordered to attend that school by the judge or the court?

- Are judges entitled to keep fees or gratuities for weddings performed on court premises during regular court hours?

Council on Judicial Education and Training

To the end that judicial independence and competence might be preserved and reinforced as essential elements of our system of government, in November 1983 the Arizona Supreme Court established an educational system for all judges and employees of the Arizona judiciary. The Court also created the Council on Judicial Education and Training (COJET) to assist in the development and implementation of education policies and standards for judges, probation officers, and other court personnel at all levels of the judicial system.

The Council is comprised of the following members: a Supreme Court justice, a Court of Appeals judge, two judges from the superior court (one representing rural areas, one representing urban areas), one justice of the peace and one municipal court judge (one to be a lawyer and one a non-lawyer), the administrative director or deputy director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, a trial court administrator, two chief probation officers (one from juvenile probation, one from adult probation, with one representing urban areas and the other rural areas), a superior court clerk, the deans of the state's two law schools or their designees, the chairperson of the continuing legal education committee of the State Bar of Arizona, and such other members as may be appointed at the discretion of the Chief Justice.

"Arizona is the only state in the nation to establish education standards for all court personnel."

The Council is authorized to establish such advisory committees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities. It also approves and recommends educational programs submitted by judicial, public, and private agencies and education institutions.

In late 1986, the Council recommended several major changes in the Court's education policies and standards in order to improve the quality of educational programs conducted across the state. This was accomplished, in part, by proposing orientation and continuing education standards for all judges and employees in the judicial system. The Supreme Court approved this proposal in January 1987 and it became effective July 1, 1987. As a result, Arizona is the only state in the nation to establish education standards for all court personnel.

In accordance with these standards, all judges must complete an orientation program and 16 hours of approved coursework each fiscal year. Since all judges are required to attend an annual judicial conference designated by the Supreme Court, education hours for the conference can contribute toward the coursework requirement.

All court administrators, probation officers, clerks, and other court personnel must also receive job-related orientation (where applicable) and complete 16 hours of approved coursework each year.

The primary focus of the Council during FY 88 was facilitating implementation of the revised educational policies and standards. The Council met twice to address issues of compliance, course accreditation, and local training. Its efforts were directed at supporting and promoting continuing education within the judiciary throughout the state.

At the conclusion of FY 88, the Arizona judiciary achieved 96 percent compliance with the educational policies and standards - an exciting culmination to the first year of mandatory education requirements.

Council on Judicial Administration

In response to the continued growth of the Arizona judiciary and the need for greater coordination among the various components of the judicial system, in May 1987, the Supreme Court created the Council on Judicial Administration (COJA). This Council advises the Supreme Court on the development and implementation of policies and procedures related to the integration of the judicial system and the administration of the courts.

The COJA membership is comprised of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the chief judges of the Court of Appeals, the presiding judges of the superior court, a juvenile court judge, a justice of the peace, a municipal court judge, the administrative director of the courts, and other such judges as appointed by the Chief Justice. All those who are members by virtue of the positions they hold retain membership for as long as they hold their respective positions; appointed members may have terms of varying lengths and may be reappointed to serve successive terms.

COJA members study the internal operations of the courts, recommend uniform administrative practices and procedures, coordinate the judiciary's legislative agenda, and develop programs to improve judicial administration and communication throughout the judicial system. COJA also advises the Council on Judicial Education and Training on educational needs relating to judicial administration in Arizona.

In addition, COJA serves as an "umbrella" for many committees and activities, some of which were operational prior to its formation. New advisory committees are formed as needed. Committee members include not only COJA members, but judicial personnel from throughout the state and in some instances non-judicial personnel. Most of the work done by COJA is accomplished through the use of these committees.

During FY 88, COJA provided considerable assistance to the Supreme Court in several areas including the following: implementation of new statutes related to wage assignments and expedited process; promulgation of Rule 28, Rules of the Supreme Court, related to review of proposed court rules; developing proposed standards for indigent defense; reviewing proposed rules of procedure for limited jurisdiction courts; creating a plan for statewide court automation; planning implementation of the state's new tax court; and reviewing proposed victim's rights legislation.

COUNCIL ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
ADVISORY COMMITTEES

- Child Support
- Court Finances
- Drug Testing
- Implementation of Drug-Related Legislation
- Information Systems
- Jury Management
- Juvenile Courts
- Legislation
- Probation
- Procedures for Limited Jurisdiction Courts
- Records Management
- Risk Management
- Rules
- Standards for the Defense of Indigents

Appendix A

1988 Legislation Affecting the Courts

Legislative Summary

In its second regular session, the Thirty-Eighth Arizona Legislature addressed a number of issues specifically related to the judicial branch of government. Of the 928 bills that were introduced, 351 actually became law. The following section summarizes several new laws that afffect the courts in Arizona.

Criminal & Adult Probation Issues

Chapter 194; HB 2087 On conviction for a marijuana misdemeanor, a condition for probation is completion of eight hours of anti-drug instruction or 24 hours of community service. The cost of these programs may be assessed to the probationer.

The director of the Administrative Office or his designee is named as a member of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and the Drug Enforcement Task Force. It is no longer a requirement that funds from the Commission be used for the arrestee drug testing program, but it is still authorized.

Chapter 301; SB 1458 Creates a new crime of sexual assault of a spouse. It is currently a defense to the charge of sexual assault that the victim was the defendant's spouse at the time of the assault. Classifies the first conviction for sexual assault against a spouse as a class 6 felony, but permits the judge discretion to enter judgment for a class 1 misdemeanor with mandatory counseling. Subsequent convictions are punished as a class 2 felony.

Chapter 324; SB 1032 Enhances the ability of the courts to utilize intensive probation supervision in the community as an alternative to incarceration for certain non-dangerous offenders.

Permits the superior court in each county to create a community punishment program. These are specialized programs for persons placed on regular or intensive probation who are identified by the court as candidates for increased conditions of probation in order to better protect the community and rehabilitate the offender. The program will make resources available for additional surveillance and supervision, specialized drug counseling, psychiatric or psychological services, and enforcement of restitution and community services. Current fiscal year funding is not provided.

Makes class 2 and 3 felons who would otherwise be granted regular probation eligible for intensive probation services.

Modifies conditions for revocation of parole to require the court to revoke intensive probation and impose a term of imprisonment if the offender has committed an additional felony offense or has violated a condition of intensive probation which poses a serious threat or danger to the community.

Authorizes the court to use three-person intensive probation teams consisting of one probation officer and two surveillance officers. Existing two-person teams will continue to be limited to supervising 25 probationers, while the new three-person teams are permitted to supervise no more than 40 probationers at one time.

Non-Criminal Issues

Chapter 31; SB 1253 Expands the powers of court commissioners to hear child support matters under A.R.S. 12-298 (A) and (C) in addition to the powers granted court commissioners under rules of the Supreme Court. This provision was effective April 29, 1988.

Chapter 35; HB 2364 Allows the state and its political subdivisions, in addition to other defendants, to appeal adverse decisions in cases that have been appealed to the superior court, provided the case involves the validity of a "tax, import, assessment, toll, municipal fine or statute."

Chapter 119; HB 2397 Any unpaid person or volunteer performing services for a non-profit corporation is given the same protection against suit as the officers, directors or employees of the corporation, provided the services performed were within the scope of his or her authority.

Chapter 151; SB 1144 Raises the jurisdictional limit of small claims divisions from $500 to $1,000. Extends the time period within which a hearing date must be set from 30 to 60 days. Raises the court fees to $3.00 for filing, $3.00 for service by registered or certified mail, and $2.00 for filing an answer.

Chapter 166; SB 1027 Health professionals providing free services at non-profit clinics are immune from malpractice claims except in cases of gross negligence.

Chapter 185; HB 2131 In all cases where custody and visitation are contested, all other contested issues must be heard first only upon the request of one of the parties to the case. The parties may stipulate that visitation and custody issues shall be heard first by the court.

Chapter 297; SB 1156 Changes the adoption laws to permit an adult to adopt another adult who is his stepchild, niece, nephew, cousin, or grandchild; requires the consent of a spouse if a married person wishes to adopt an adult unless the parties are legally separated; allows the court to consider evidence without regard to the rules of evidence.

Chapter 314; HB 2322 Changes child support enforcement by requiring a presumption that certain unemployed non-custodial parents are capable of full-time employment at minimum wage; gives judgments for child support priority over all other unsecured judgments; requires DNA or blood tests in all paternity/maternity cases and eliminates jury trials in these cases; and increases the visitation rights of grandparents. Requires clerk to receive and convey notification of any lapse in a child's medical insurance coverage in Title IV-D cases.

Chapter 339; SB 1286 Creates a new fair housing code for the state. Prohibits discrimination in housing and defines penalties for violations. The Attorney General has responsibility for enforcement. All local fair housing ordinances are preempted.

Juvenile & Juvenile Court Issues

Chapter 63; SB 1031 Changes the title of "chief juvenile probation officer" to "director of juvenile court services", who shall serve at the pleasure of the presiding judge of the juvenile court. The presiding judge of the juvenile court will set the qualifications and salaries for juvenile probation employees subject to rules and procedures approved by the Supreme Court. Authorizes juvenile judges to contract with D.O.C. to provide parole services within the county. Excuses adult probation officers covered by state risk management from furnishing a performance bond.

Chapter 274; HB 2203 Requires a fingerprint check of each employee of a contract provider for juvenile services if that employee in the course of his duties has direct contact with juveniles. Further requires a notarized statement from all such employees that they have never been convicted of, they have never committed, nor are they awaiting trial on the offenses listed in A.R.S. § 41-1750(I). If any employee has been convicted of, committed, or is awaiting trial for any of the stated offenses, the court may elect to cancel the provider's contract unless the employee is removed from direct contact with juveniles.

Requires prospective guardians and adoptive parents to be fingerprinted. Upon submission of fingerprint cards to DPS, DPS shall provide criminal history information directly to the requesting court. Permits DES to file guardianship petitions for foster children.

Administration & Recordkeeping Issues

Chapter 66; SB 1071 The Department of Corrections may not take custody of a convicted felon without a certified copy of the judgment and sentence that has been signed by the judge.

Chapter 111; SB 1202 Justice and municipal court clerks may be authorized by the court to administer oaths in the same manner as other court officers, clerks of courts of record, and notaries public.

Chapter 180; HB 2078 Subject to the approval of the county Board of Supervisors, constables are authorized to hire deputies, clerks, and other aides. Appointments must be in writing and filed in the office of the county recorder.

Chapter 214; HB 2065 Increases the fees the sheriff can charge for performing civil services such as serving subpoenas, writs, levying on property, etc.

Chapter 219; HB 2288 A Document Storage and Retrieval Fund is set up to help defray the costs of converting the superior court clerks' document system to micrographics or computer automation. Special fees, not to exceed $5, may be assessed in addition to certain filing and appearance fees. The presiding judge will administer the fund with approval for expenditures coming from the Board of Supervisors. Effective June 14, 1988.

Chapter 318; HB 2391 Provides for the waiver of court costs for indigent persons who fulfill certain conditions. Provides for a review of the petition for waiver before final judgment is entered and allows the court to impose costs at that time if the person no longer meets the requirements for the waiver.

DUI & Traffic Issues

Chapter 139; SB 1241 Reduces the aggregate time for anyone to register a motor vehicle in this state from seven to six months. Provides that 20% of the civil penalty shall be retained by the law enforcement agency which cites persons for certain violations. Increases the civil penalty for violation of A.R.S. Sec. 28-326(D), failure to register vehicle, from $100.00 to $300.00.

Chapter 210; SB 1373 Makes the penalty for flying an airplane while "under the influence" similar to that for DUI. However, when operating an airplane the unsafe level of alcohol is .04% instead of .1% for driving an automobile.

Chapter 246; HB 2303 Changes the offense of driving under the influence (DUI) by replacing "blood alcohol percentage" with "alcohol concentration"; makes it unlawful to be in physical control of a vehicle while under the influence of vapors from alcohol, drugs, or toxins; changes how any DUI conviction can be used to enhance punishment; and clarifies when a first time DUI offender remains eligible for a 60-day occupational license.

Judges, Judgeships, Elected Officials

Chapter 38; SB 1002 Adds one department (Dept. E) with three judges to Division One of the Court of Appeals. Two of the three additional judges are to be appointed from Maricopa County. Effective June 30, 1989.

Chapter 289; SB 1368 Authorized judicial salary increases effective January 1, 1989. The Chief Justice will earn $86,000. Other Supreme Court Justices will earn $84,000. Court of Appeals judges will earn $82,000. Superior court judges will earn $80,000.

Chapter 335; SB 1236 Authorizes county officers' salaries and provides the following salaries for the clerk of the superior court:

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Maricopa/ Pima	32,000	36,645	38,367	40,171	42,000
Others	27,400	32,519	34,112	35,784	37,500

Miscellaneous

Chapter 268; SB 1148 Adds administrative director of the Supreme Court and one chief probation officer appointed by the Governor to the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Adds provisions concerning management of the Criminal Justice Information System.

Chapter 330; SB 1125 Establishes the Arizona Tax Court in the Maricopa County Superior Court to serve as the statewide venue for all suits involving a tax, impost or assessment. Allows hearings to be held in other counties. Requires written decisions, with a statement of facts and conclusions of law. Establishes a small claims procedure for cases where the amount of tax is less than five thousand dollars or the dispute involves property tax valuations or classifications or owner occupied property or property with a market value of one hundred thousand dollars or less. Provides for a special department in Division One of the Court of Appeals to hear appeals from the tax court. The Supreme Court shall adopt rules regarding the identification and assignment of actions to the tax court.

Constitutional Amendments

Proposition 102; HCR 2009 Would rename the Commission on Judicial Qualifications as the Commission on Judicial Conduct and expand its jurisdiction to include all judges in the state. Currently, municipal court judges are not under the Commission's jurisdiction. Would add two members, a city judge and a lay person, to the Commission. Would allow the Commission to recommend and the Supreme Court to order the suspension of a judge. Would extend members' terms to six years and stagger their expiration date.

Appendix B

Additional Statistical Information for Trial Courts

Superior Court Caseload Statistical Definitions

The following definitions are included to afford the reader a better understanding of what the statistical data reported on the following pages represents. Civil, domestic relations, and all other non-criminal statistics reflect the number of cases. Criminal statistics reflect the number of defendants named in complaints, informations, and/or indictments.

Case Categories

FELONY - Defendants in criminal cases who are charged with a felony offense, i.e., those where the law provides for presumptive punishment of at least eighteen months incarceration and/or a fine of up to $150,000 for an individual or $1,000,000 for an enterprise.

MISDEMEANOR - Defendants in criminal cases who are charged with a misdemeanor offense, i.e., those where the law provides for presumptive punishment that does not exceed six months incarceration and/or a fine of $1,000 for an individual or $20,000 for an enterprise.

UNCLASSIFIED CRIMINAL - Defendants in criminal cases who are charged with offenses that do not come under any of the other criminal case categories listed, e.g., peace bond complaints and fugitive actions.

LOWER COURT APPEALS - The number of civil traffic cases appealed and the number of defendants in traffic and non-traffic misdemeanor criminal cases who appeal a decision rendered in a city court or justice of the peace court.

CIVIL - Tort Motor Vehicle (includes all actions for damages for personal injury, property damage, or wrongful death arising from operation of a motor vehicle), Tort Non-Motor (includes all tort actions not listed in the Motor Vehicle category except medical malpractice. Examples: assault and battery, libel and slander, false imprisonment, and non-motor vehicle related personal injury or property damage), Medical Malpractice, Contract, Eminent Domain, Lower Court Civil Appeals, and Non-Classified Civil Cases.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS - Paternity, Maternity, Dissolution, Annulment, Legal Separation, County Attorney Petitions to Establish Support, Reciprocal Support, and other non-dissolution custody proceedings.

PROBATE - Estate Probate, Trust Administration, Guardianship, and Conservatorship cases.

ADOPTION - Petitions for the adoption of a minor.

JUVENILE DEPENDENCY - Petitions to declare a juvenile to be a dependent or neglected child.

JUVENILE PETITIONS - Juveniles with petitions filed alleging the juvenile to be either delinquent or incorrigible. (See the definitions listed in the probation section for further information.)

Case Activity

TRANSFERRED IN - The number of cases (defendants in criminal cases) transferred in from another court. Cases in which a motion for new trial has been granted or a remand from an appellate court has been ordered are included in this category.

TRANSFERRED OUT - The number of cases (defendants in criminal cases) transferred out to another court.

STATISTICAL CORRECTION - The number of cases (defendants in criminal cases) added or subtracted in order to correct statistical inaccuracies. Such changes are often made after a court conducts a physical case inventory.

Proceedings

COURT TRIAL - The number of trials without a jury in which at least one witness has been sworn.

JURY TRIAL - The number of trials in which voir dire (questioning of prospective jurors) has commenced.

DEFAULT HEARING - A hearing in which one party has failed to enter an appearance, and the issues are decided without that party. Uncontested hearings are also counted here.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE PANELS - The number of medical liability review panels commenced during the year.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE - Actions commenced under the domestic violence statutes (A.R.S. § 13-3601 et seq.).

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE (OSC) HEARING - "Contempt" hearings; hearings for temporary support, custody, restraining orders, and preliminary injunctions; and other pre- and post-judgment orders to show cause.

ARBITRATION - Activity in civil cases submitted to arbitration pursuant to Arizona Revised Statutes § 12-133.

FY 88 Beginning Pending Caseload
Superior Court

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Court Appeals	Total Criminal	Domestic Civil	Domestic Rel.	Domestic Probate	Other Non-Crim.	Total Non-Crim.	Total Pending 7/01/87	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Apache	80	0	0	8	88	208	144	271	135	758	846	880	846	-3.9
Cochise	272	0	0	22	294	617	697	1,273	258	2,845	3,139	2,989	3,139	5.0
Coconino	727	2	1	27	757	432	438	496	219	1,585	2,342	1,964	2,342	19.2
Gila	246	4	1	9	260	214	319	707	88	1,328	1,588	1,587	1,588	0.1
Graham	68	0	0	6	74	225	225	485	230	1,165	1,239	1,146	1,239	8.1
Greenlee	17	1	0	0	18	102	110	73	29	314	332	267	332	24.3
La Paz	114	0	0	2	116	170	61	201	12	444	560	466	560	20.2
Maricopa	6,047	4	12	411	6,474	27,770	10,076	18,369	3,697	59,912	66,386	61,473	66,386	8.0
Mohave	587	0	0	44	631	1,117	1,355	778	205	3,455	4,086	3,788	4,086	7.9
Navajo	425	6	4	61	496	554	340	473	326	1,693	2,189	2,526	2,189	-13.3
Pima	2,481	3	5	342	2,831	8,372	9,764	7,305	1,951	27,392	30,223	28,147	30,223	7.4
Pinal	844	3	3	30	880	687	915	1,486	727	3,815	4,695	4,272	4,695	9.9
Santa Cruz	142	0	0	2	144	415	331	901	103	1,750	1,894	1,939	1,894	-2.3
Yavapai	303	0	0	25	328	650	787	1,205	182	2,824	3,152	2,809	3,152	12.2
Yuma	796	8	11	31	846	602	1,035	2,105	321	4,063	4,909	4,921	4,909	-0.2
TOTAL	13,149	31	37	1,020	14,237	42,135	26,597	36,128	8,483 [a]	113,343	127,580	119,174 [b]	127,580	7.1

[a] Includes Adoption, Juvenile Dependency, and Juvenile Petitions.
[b] Due to statistical corrections, figures for some counties do not match those reported for 6/30/87.

FY 88 Filings
Superior Court

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim.	Lower Court Appeals	Total Criminal	Domestic Civil	Domestic Rel.	Domestic Probate	Other Non-Crim.	Total Non-Crim.	Total Filings	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Apache	123	0	14	6	143	128	112	55	163	458	601	600	601	0.2
Cochise	506	3	0	76	585	686	1,193	336	476	2,691	3,276	3,105	3,276	5.5
Coconino	878	13	35	34	960	725	683	148	691	2,247	3,207	3,102	3,207	3.4
Gila	348	8	1	46	403	301	363	129	216	1,009	1,412	1,373	1,412	2.8
Graham	175	0	0	2	177	111	212	85	219	627	804	864	804	-6.9
Greenlee	36	0	0	0	36	37	84	17	65	203	239	194	239	23.2
La Paz	214	1	34	20	269	99	92	47	34	272	541	546	541	-0.9
Maricopa	12,731	24	65	1,639	14,459	43,948	17,934	5,303	6,114	73,299	87,758	82,406	87,758	6.5
Mohave	1,020	0	132	100	1,252	823	833	645	247	2,548	3,800	3,689	3,800	3.0
Navajo	390	4	0	56	450	350	466	153	390	1,359	1,809	1,738	1,809	4.1
Pima	2,977	7	2	563	3,549	10,316	6,883	2,053	2,272	21,524	25,073	25,495	25,073	-1.7
Pinal	941	0	0	69	1,010	866	2,002	333	778	3,979	4,989	3,981	4,989	25.3
Santa Cruz	239	0	0	7	246	324	234	132	298	988	1,234	917	1,234	34.6
Yavapai	584	3	1	67	655	849	958	464	400	2,671	3,326	3,127	3,326	6.4
Yuma	961	1	6	14	982	808	1,127	400	489	2,824	3,806	3,297	3,806	15.4
TOTAL	22,123	64	290	2,699	25,176	60,371	33,176	10,300	12,852 [a]	116,699	141,875	134,434 [b]	141,875	5.5

[a] Includes Adoption, Juvenile Dependency, and Juvenile Petitions.
[b] Due to statistical corrections, figures for some counties do not match those reported for 6/30/87.

FY 88 Criminal and Civil Traffic Appeals from Limited Jurisdiction Courts
Superior Court

Type of Appeal		Pending 7/01/87	Filings	Transfer In	Total On File	Transfer Out	Cases Terminated	Stat. Corr.	Pending 6/30/88
CRIMINAL CASE APPEALS	Justice	289	511	6	806	16	457	14	347
	Municipal	396	906	22	1,324	23	784	0	517
CIVIL TRAFFIC APPEALS	Justice	82	300	8	390	10	246	2	136
	Municipal	253	982	29	1,264	34	950	0	280
TOTAL		1,020	2,699	65	3,784	83	2,437	16	1,280

FY 88 Terminations
Superior Court

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim	Lower Court Appeals	Total Criminal	Civil	Domestic Rel.	Probate	Other Non-Crim.	Total Non-Crim.	Total Terms.	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Apache	114	0	10	7	131	116	105	8	138	363	492	514	492	-4.3
Cochise	524	3	0	66	593	735	1,161	255	361	2,495	3,085	2,953	3,085	4.5
Coconino	665	12	17	28	722	581	648	134	656	2,012	2,734	2,891	2,734	-5.4
Gila	359	6	2	46	413	298	455	255	161	1,152	1,565	1,273	1,565	22.9
Graham	151	0	0	5	156	135	263	20	178	594	750	772	750	-2.8
Greenlee	37	1	0	0	38	14	45	5	66	130	168	125	168	34.4
La Paz	199	1	31	18	249	126	87	22	37	269	518	452	518	14.6
Maricopa	11,994	13	61	1,644	13,712	38,592	19,201	4,219	5,874	67,512	81,076	78,419	81,076	3.4
Mohave	993	0	132	111	1,236	940	879	662	279	2,747	3,983	3,395	3,983	17.3
Navajo	327	0	0	35	362	426	353	107	461	1,343	1,705	2,047	1,705	-16.7
Pima	3,164	10	7	397	3,578	10,031	5,611	1,812	2,333	19,693	23,270	23,378	23,270	-0.5
Pinal	946	3	3	69	1,021	878	1,773	331	667	3,596	4,617	3,555	4,617	29.9
Santa Cruz	220	0	0	6	226	296	188	133	278	894	1,120	956	1,120	17.2
Yavapai	606	1	1	65	673	981	862	205	347	2,386	3,056	2,773	3,056	10.2
Yuma	1,024	0	14	23	1,061	487	1,099	233	501	2,315	3,368	3,077	3,368	9.5
TOTAL	21,323	50	278	2,520	24,171	54,636	32,730	8,401	12,337[a]	107,501	131,507	126,580	131,507	3.9

[a] Includes Adoption, Juvenile Dependency, and Juvenile Petitions.

FY 88 Ending Pending Caseload
Superior Court

County	Felony	Misd.	Unclass. Crim	Lower Court Appeals	Total Criminal	Civil	Domestic Rel.	Probate	Other Non. Crim.	Total Non-Crim.	Total Pending 6/30/88	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Apache	81	2	9	5	97	221	123	318	159	821	918	846	918	8.5
Cochise	254	0	0	32	286	576	737	1,354	365	3,032	3,318	3,139	3,318	5.7
Coconino	932	4	22	33	991	576	473	510	250	1,809	2,800	2,342	2,800	19.6
Gila	245	6	0	10	261	292	257	581	135	1,265	1,526	1,588	1,526	-3.9
Graham	92	0	0	3	95	202	174	550	269	1,195	1,290	1,239	1,290	4.1
Greenlee	9	0	0	0	9	125	149	85	26	385	394	332	394	18.7
La Paz	129	0	3	4	136	143	66	226	9	444	580	560	580	3.6
Maricopa	6,830	15	16	470	7,331	33,739	8,470	19,453	3,937	65,599	72,930	66,386	72,930	9.9
Mohave	614	0	0	33	647	1,012	1,312	761	165	3,250	3,897	4,086	3,897	-4.6
Navajo	492	10	4	82	588	481	453	519	247	1,700	2,288	2,189	2,288	4.5
Pima	2,294	0	0	508	2,802	8,657	11,036	7,546	1,876	29,115	31,917	30,223	31,917	5.6
Pinal	844	0	0	30	874	706	1,154	1,488	828	4,176	5,050	4,695	5,050	7.6
Santa Cruz	161	0	0	3	164	444	377	900	113	1,834	1,998	1,894	1,998	5.5
Yavapai	234	2	0	45	281	523	885	1,464	235	3,107	3,388	3,152	3,388	7.5
Yuma	610	9	3	22	644	923	1,063	2,272	309	4,567	5,211	4,909	5,211	6.2
TOTAL	13,821	48	57	1,280	15,206	48,620	26,729	38,027	8,923[a]	122,299	137,505	127,580[b]	137,505	7.8

[a] Includes Adoption, Juvenile Dependency, and Juvenile Petitions.
[b] Due to statistical corrections, figures for some counties do not match those reported for 6/30/87.

FY 88 Trials and Hearings Commenced
Superior Court

County	CRIMINAL		CIVIL					DOMESTIC RELATIONS				OTHER
	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Default Hearings	Medical Malprac. Panels	Mental Health Hearings	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Default Hearings	Domestic Violence Hearings	O. S. C. Hearings
Apache	6	5	16	0	35	0	0	41	0	71	1	28
Cochise	17	48	159	13	113	3	10	135	0	592	0	490
Coconino	6	14	19	11	51	0	9	38	2	325	1	101
Gila	0	14	21	2	47	0	9	30	0	199	0	215
Graham	0	0	2	4	11	0	4	4	0	105	0	42
Greenlee	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	39	0	9
La Paz	0	16	6	1	15	0	0	10	0	55	0	17
Maricopa	42	343	287	242	8,915	19	382	469	1	11,541	244	2,425
Mohave	13	28	26	12	107	0	7	61	0	568	0	265
Navajo	2	19	23	3	110	0	12	13	0	198	0	76
Pima	0	287	236	206	1,238	13	189	318	0	3,375	0	8,779
Pinal	3	22	155	6	190	6	67	393	0	622	0	547
Santa Cruz	1	8	9	2	8	0	8	0	0	62	0	108
Yavapai	1	30	57	15	75	1	18	37	4	321	1	171
Yuma	6	53	5	9	95	0	96	17	0	336	0	180
TOTAL	97	888	1,022	526	11,010	42	811	1,569	7	18,409	247	13,453

FY 88 Criminal Case Sentences and Other Terminations [a]
Superior Court

Criminal Case by County	SENTENCE									OTHER TERMINATIONS	
							Probation Plus				
	Death	DOC	County Jail	Rest. Only	Prob. Only	Sentence Susp.	DOC	Jail	Rest.	Acquitted	Dismissed
Felony	0	22	1	0	4	1	0	51	16	1	15
Misdemeanor	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Apache County Total	0	22	2	0	4	1	0	51	16	1	25
Felony	0	90	0	2	60	0	27	35	110	16	176
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	2
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochise County Total	0	90	0	3	60	0	30	35	112	16	178
Felony	0	148	23	10	38	1	48	232	125	1	38
Misdemeanor	0	0	1	5	0	1	1	3	1	0	1
Unclassified	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Coconino County Total	0	148	24	18	38	2	49	235	126	1	53
Felony	0	50	2	3	1	0	2	99	86	6	93
Misdemeanor	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	13	6	0	1
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gila County Total	0	50	3	5	1	0	2	112	92	6	96
Felony	0	47	0	0	14	0	1	44	21	0	24
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham County Total	0	47	0	0	14	0	1	44	21	0	24
Felony	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	0	4
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenlee County Total	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	13	12	0	4
Felony	0	26	4	0	2	0	18	33	22	1	93
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
La Paz County Total	0	26	4	0	2	0	18	33	22	1	125
Felony	4	2,396	4	6	760	25	435	2,286	2,614	82	1,954
Misdemeanor	0	0	314	164	162	128	0	234	395	2	7
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Maricopa County Total	4	2,396	318	170	922	153	435	2,520	3,009	84	1,990
Felony	1	153	77	2	20	3	17	336	75	7	277
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	4	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	123
Mohave County Total	1	153	77	2	20	4	17	356	79	16	400
Felony	0	43	0	2	17	3	5	47	73	1	58
Misdemeanor	0	1	1	5	5	4	0	38	24	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo County Total	0	44	1	7	22	7	5	85	97	1	58
Felony	1	798	7	2	34	11	82	598	776	50	563
Misdemeanor	0	1	46	13	12	24	1	64	95	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pima County Total	1	799	53	15	46	35	83	662	871	50	565
Felony	0	156	11	7	7	6	6	258	223	7	265
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pinal County Total	0	156	11	7	7	6	6	258	223	7	271
Felony	0	46	4	0	15	2	15	80	34	0	24
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz County Total	0	46	4	0	15	2	15	80	34	0	24
Felony	1	161	11	0	72	23	8	114	9	10	196
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Yavapai County Total	1	161	11	0	72	23	8	115	9	11	196
Felony	0	218	7	0	18	0	1	129	302	17	353
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Yuma County Total	0	218	7	0	18	0	1	129	302	17	365
Felony	7	4,363	151	34	1,062	75	665	4,355	4,497	199	4,133
Misdemeanor	0	2	364	190	179	158	5	372	528	3	15
Unclassified	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	9	226
STATE TOTAL	7	4,365	515	227	1,241	233	670	4,728	5,025	211	4,374

[a] Each number refers to one person in one case. It is possible for a defendant to be involved in more than one case during the year. Sentences resulting from probation revocations are not included here. They are considered post-adjudication actions.

Superior Court Probation Statistical Definitions

The following definitions are included to afford the reader a better understanding of what the statistical data reported on the following pages represents.

Adult Probation

SUPERVISED PROBATION - A grant of probation pursuant to the provisions of A.R.S. § 13-901 that results in the offender being supervised by the probation department.

UNSUPERVISED PROBATION - A grant of probation that provides no formal supervision by the probation department.

PRESENTENCE REPORT - Written report prepared by a probation officer and submitted to the court as a sentencing aid.

EARLY TERMINATION - Termination from probation prior to the original date set by the court.

FULL-TERM DISCHARGE - Termination from probation on the date originally set by the court.

REVOKED - Termination of probation upon a finding that a condition of probation was violated; the offender's sentence may be imposed or a new grant of probation may be provided.

ASSESSMENTS - Restitution, reimbursement, fines, probation fees, and/or public work service ordered by the court.

Juvenile Probation

DELINQUENT ACT - An act committed by a juvenile that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult.

INCORRIGIBLE ACT - An act committed by a juvenile that is only an offense when committed by a minor; this includes certain liquor law violations not considered to be delinquent acts, truancy, running away, refusing to obey a parent or guardian, etc.

REFERRAL - A written notice of an alleged delinquent or incorrigible act committed by a juvenile; it is filed with the juvenile court.

ADJUSTMENT - The handling of a juvenile referral in a manner that eliminates the necessity of filing a petition.

PETITION - As defined in Rule 4, Supreme Court Rules of Procedure for the Juvenile Court, the formal initiation of court action to determine if a juvenile is delinquent or incorrigible.

TRANSFER TO ANOTHER JURISDICTION - Referrals or petitions which have been transferred to another jurisdiction for further action.

ADJUDICATION - A pronouncement of the court that a juvenile has been found to be either delinquent or incorrigible.

DISMISSAL - Petitions dismissed prior to and during the adjudication process.

PREDISPOSITION REPORT - Sociological report prepared by the juvenile probation department subsequent to a finding that a juvenile is either delinquent or incorrigible.

DISPOSITION - Court imposition of the appropriate placement of or penalty on a juvenile found to be delinquent or incorrigible.

TERMINATED WITHOUT SERVICES - The disposition entered when a finding has been made that a juvenile is delinquent or incorrigible, but the court determines that placement or penalty is not appropriate.

PROBATION - Supervision of the juvenile by the juvenile probation department.

FY 88 Statewide Summary
Adult Probation

County	Probationers 7/01/87	Placed on Probation This Year	Total On Probation	Full-Term Discharge	Early Termination	Revoked From Probation	Other Terminations	Total Terminations	Probationers 6/30/88
Apache	177	94	271	56	16	7	1	80	191
Cochise	490	221	711	93	16	20	0	129	582
Coconino	676	423	1,099	112	77	70	31	290	809
Gila	283	184	467	50	66	10	14	140	327
Graham	318	69	387	44	11	1	5	61	326
Greenlee	44	22	66	18	0	1	0	19	47
La Paz	129	72	201	6	19	9	4	38	163
Maricopa	12,897	5,884	18,781	1,333	1,826	1,653	201	5,013	13,768
Mohave	837	425	1,262	140	46	73	34	293	969
Navajo	600	189	789	149	30	14	15	208	581
Pima	3,041	1,485	4,526	514	128	308	63	1,013	3,513
Pinal	656	368	1,024	135	51	45	5	236	788
Santa Cruz	411	145	556	112	3	1	3	119	437
Yavapai	588	233	821	95	50	23	22	190	631
Yuma	529	409	938	94	107	39	9	249	689
TOTAL	21,676[a]	10,223	31,899	2,951	2,446	2,274	407	8,078	23,821

[a] Due to statistical corrections, figures for some counties do not match those reported for 6/30/87.

FY 88 Public Work Service and Monies Collected from Adult Probationers[a]

County	MONIES COLLECTED					PUBLIC WORK SERVICE HOURS
	Restitution	Reimbursement	Fines	Probation Fees	Total	
Apache	$ 20,308	$ 3,598	$ 6,999	$ 37,563	$ 68,468	5,855
Cochise	42,290	8,610	39,385	46,258	136,543	5,479
Coconino	76,109	22,629	95,797	103,826	298,361	5,794
Gila	41,764	3,995	54,522	36,900	137,181	8,866
Graham	19,603	0	12,200	1,710	33,513	1,315
Greenlee	3,423	925	5,588	4,980	14,916	518
La Paz	20,767	1,620	22,719	20,460	65,566	3,408
Maricopa	1,675,270	52,080	618,956	1,626,998	3,973,304	78,646
Mohave	105,519	53,982	83,319	90,518	333,338	6,018
Navajo	62,180	805	72,928	32,821	168,734	2,894
Pima	629,035	18,000	212,203	369,227	1,228,465	NR
Pinal	52,538	1,543	64,556	94,998	213,635	4,759
Santa Cruz	4,667	10,512	21,291	22,303	58,773	10,920
Yavapai	78,202	4,409	15,005	67,077	164,693	4,304
Yuma	63,103	3,533	54,781	44,433	165,850	11,193
TOTAL	$ 2,894,778	$ 186,241	$ 1,380,249	$ 2,600,072	$ 7,061,340	149,968

[a] Reported figures may not include monies collected from or public work service hours of adults on Intensive Probation Supervision.

FY 88 Statewide Summary
Juvenile Referrals

Status of Referral	SEX		AGE				MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE ALLEGED IN REFERRAL					TOTAL
	Male	Female	8-11	12-15	16	17	Against Persons	Against Property	Illegal Goods or Services	Public Peace	Incor-rigible	
Referrals Pending July 1, 1987	5,446	2,087	509	3,645	1,786	1,593	365	3,695	315	599	850	7,533
Referrals Filed This Year	34,491	12,090	2,916	22,864	10,092	10,709	4,424	20,970	2,810	9,416	8,961	46,581
Total Referrals on File	39,937	14,177	3,425	26,509	11,878	12,302	4,789	24,665	3,125	10,015	9,811	54,114
Referrals Ending in Adjustment	19,262	8,191	2,134	13,908	5,642	5,769	1,968	11,874	1,597	5,240	6,774	27,453
Referrals Ending in a Petition Being Filed	11,574	2,531	411	6,980	3,631	3,083	2,051	6,516	984	3,355	1,199	14,105
Referrals Transferred to Another Junsdiction	2,667	1,085	216	1,397	633	1,506	220	1,914	230	654	734	3,752
Total Referrals Ended	33,503	11,807	2,761	22,285	9,906	10,358	4,239	20,304	2,811	9,249	8,707	45,310
Referrals Pending June 30, 1988	6,434	2,370	664	4,224	1,972	1,944	793	4,361	556	1,302	1,792	8,804

FY 88 Disposition of Adjudicated Juveniles
Listed by Offense

Type of Disposition	Against Persons	Against Property	Illegal Goods or Services	Public Peace	Incor-rigible	TOTAL
Probation	509	1,759	140	107	222	2,737
Probation with Restitution	152	747	21	15	18	953
Continued on Probation	115	536	70	677	59	1,457
Committed to State Department of Corrections[a]	217	642	24	253	10	1,146
Public Work Service, Restitution or Penalty	74	303	21	65	128	591
Terminated Without Services	36	136	3	70	73	318
TOTAL	1,103	4,123	279	1,187	510	7,202

[a] Includes revocations from probation. Juveniles originally adjudicated for delinquent offenses may be revoked from probation after being charged with an incorrigible offense.

FY 88 Disposition of Adjudicated Juveniles
Listed by Sex and Age

Type of Disposition	SEX		AGE							TOTAL
	Male	Female	8-11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Probation	2,190	547	93	134	300	482	589	696	443	2,737
Probation with Restitution	846	107	18	36	88	134	220	239	218	953
Continued on Probation	1,228	229	24	39	106	236	354	387	311	1,457
Committed to State Department of Corrections	1,016	130	2	19	67	160	298	366	234	1,146
Public Work Service, Restitution or Penalty	439	152	14	16	33	71	91	138	228	591
Terminated Without Services	214	104	5	13	19	32	64	79	106	318
TOTAL	5,933	1,269	156	257	613	1,115	1,616	1,905	1,540	7,202

Justice Court Caseload Statistical Definitions

The following definitions are included to provide the reader with a better understanding of what the caseload statistical data on the following pages represents. For all case categories, the statistical data reflects the number of case filings for the year.

Case Categories

CRIMINAL TRAFFIC - Major traffic violations contained in Title 28 of the Arizona Revised Statutes including driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, reckless driving, and other serious moving violations. Also includes all violations of Arizona Corporation Commission Motor Carrier Rules and Regulations and the "Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility" statutes.

TRAFFIC FTA - An additional criminal charge resulting from a defendant's failure to appear at a scheduled criminal traffic proceeding. (Failing to appear at a civil traffic hearing results in a default judgment being entered and is not included here.)

CIVIL TRAFFIC - Minor traffic violations contained in Title 28 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, including parking offenses, equipment offenses, and a number of minor moving offenses that have been designated as civil traffic violations.

NON-TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR - All non-traffic misdemeanor violations, i.e., those where the law provides for punishment that does not exceed six months incarceration and/or a fine of $1,000 for an individual or $20,000 for an enterprise.

MISDEMEANOR FTA - An additional criminal charge resulting from the defendant's failure to appear at a scheduled hearing for a non-traffic misdemeanor offense.

FELONY - Title 13 violations which have been classified as felonies, i.e., those where the law provides for a presumptive punishment of at least eighteen months incarceration and/or a fine of up to $150,000 for an individual or $1,000,000 for an enterprise. Justice courts have jurisdiction to conduct preliminary hearings in felony cases to determine whether the defendant should be held for trial in the superior court.

SMALL CLAIMS - Civil lawsuits filed under the small claims procedure; amounts are limited to under $500 and there are no appeals.

CIVIL UNDER $500 - Cases filed under the standard civil procedures in which the damages sought are less than $500.

$500 TO $2,499 - Civil lawsuits in which the claim is for at least $500, but less than $2,500.

FORCIBLE DETAINER - Lawsuits for recovery of leased or rented property where the rental value does not exceed $750 per month, and the damages sought are less than $2,500.

Case Activity

TRANSFERRED IN - The number of cases transferred in from other courts.

TRANSFERRED OUT - The number of cases transferred out to other courts.

STATISTICAL CORRECTION - The number of cases added or subtracted in order to correct statistical inaccuracies. Such changes are often made after a court conducts a physical case inventory.

Proceedings

COURT TRIAL - The number of trials commenced without a jury.

JURY TRIAL - The number of trials commenced in which a jury was sworn.

CIVIL TRAFFIC HEARING -Traffic violation hearings held under the Rules of Procedure in Civil Traffic Violations Cases.

FELONY PRELIMINARY HEARING - Proceedings to determine whether a defendant should be held for trial in the superior court on a felony charge.

INITIAL APPEARANCE HEARING - The first court proceeding with the defendant present, held within 24 hours after arrest. The purposes are to inform the defendant of the charges and his rights and to determine the conditions of release, if any.

SMALL CLAIMS HEARING - A hearing commenced under the procedures for small claims division cases.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HEARING - A hearing held to revoke or modify a domestic violence order of protection.

HARASSMENT HEARING - A hearing held to revoke or modify an Injunction Prohibiting Harassment.

FY 88 Filings
Justice of the Peace Courts

Precinct	Criminal Traffic and FTA	Civil Traffic	Non. Traffic Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Puerco	5,412	1,177	315	50	35	6,989	10,452	6,989	-33.1
Round Valley	1,963	541	313	95	264	3,176	2,984	3,176	6.4
St. Johns	889	197	131	73	83	1,373	1,472	1,373	-6.7
Teec Nos Pos	3,291	261	17	2	4	3,575	2,880	3,575	24.1
Apache County Total	11,555	2,176	776	220	386	15,113	17,788	15,113	-15.0
Benson	4,169	1,207	163	46	126	5,711	8,288	5,711	-31.1
Bisbee	1,939	1,321	193	120	288	3,861	3,775	3,861	2.3
Bowie	3,654	737	142	45	38	4,616	5,136	4,616	-10.1
Douglas	1,941	1,077	920	171	706	4,815	4,752	4,815	1.3
Sierra Vista	4,168	2,327	326	227	1,873	8,921	7,958	8,921	12.1
Willcox	2,865	818	101	41	293	4,118	5,328	4,118	-22.7
Cochise County Total	18,736	7,487	1,845	650	3,324	32,042	35,237	32,042	-9.1
Flagstaff	13,604	5,793	1,779	1,181	2,390	24,747	27,856	24,747	-11.2
Fredonia	562	265	162	8	65	1,062	758	1,062	40.1
Page	1,880	509	546	87	485	3,507	2,878	3,507	21.9
Williams	2,480	310	225	73	88	3,176	3,617	3,176	-12.2
Coconino County Total	18,526	6,877	2,712	1,349	3,028	32,492	35,109	32,492	-7.5
Globe	3,191	1,172	1,041	191	352	5,947	5,796	5,947	2.6
Hayden	242	232	31	14	125	644	505	644	27.5
Miami	531	1,320	214	65	307	2,437	2,301	2,437	5.9
Payson	6,523	1,823	601	177	559	9,683	8,488	9,683	14.1
Pine	159	280	24	21	16	500	515	500	-2.9
Gila County Total	10,646	4,827	1,911	468	1,359	19,211	17,605	19,211	9.1
Pima	684	60	65	28	18	855	924	855	-7.5
Safford	3,274	331	184	182	376	4,347	4,253	4,347	2.2
Graham County Total	3,958	391	249	210	394	5,202	5,177	5,202	0.5
Clifton [a]	206	88	155	31	29	509	736	509	-30.8
Duncan	255	11	18	4	21	309	370	309	-16.5
Greenlee County Total	461	99	173	35	50	818	1,106	818	-26.0
Parker	625	773	430	139	172	2,139	2,307	2,139	-7.3
Quartzsite	4,041	1,018	314	48	24	5,445	5,822	5,445	-6.5
Salome	3,296	507	123	55	35	4,016	5,933	4,016	-32.3
La Paz County Total	7,962	2,298	867	242	231	11,600	14,062	11,600	-17.5
Buckeye	10,203	4,960	1,286	219	232	16,900	15,739	16,900	7.4
Central Phoenix	2,109	5,368	652	454	2,917	11,500	10,939	11,500	5.1
Chandler	1,846	3,938	1,007	661	3,333	10,785	11,501	10,785	-6.2
East Mesa	4,878	9,686	2,402	712	5,047	22,725	27,132	22,725	-16.2
East Phoenix #1	21	62	135	969	5,540	6,727	6,566	6,727	2.5
East Phoenix #2	11	26	252	835	5,132	6,256	5,548	6,256	12.8
Gila Bend	6,334	675	126	31	77	7,243	8,212	7,243	-11.8
Glendale	705	2,550	444	1,183	7,707	12,589	11,589	12,589	8.6
Northeast Phoenix	1,704	4,043	1,716	664	6,112	14,239	14,130	14,239	0.8
Northwest Phoenix	3,055	5,362	595	964	7,038	17,014	15,484	17,014	9.9
Peoria	3,287	8,409	990	424	1,810	14,920	14,854	14,920	0.4
Scottsdale	599	1,051	1,073	446	4,024	7,193	7,112	7,193	1.1
South Phoenix	4,894	5,651	1,025	1,075	2,254	14,899	13,042	14,899	14.2
Tempe	4,993	8,560	1,480	942	5,124	21,099	20,205	21,099	4.4
Tolleson	4,179	4,298	725	932	6,700	16,834	17,882	16,834	-5.9
West Phoenix	1,793	2,486	483	1,853	3,325	9,940	10,533	9,940	-5.6
West Mesa	11,889	10,486	3,946	709	5,568	32,598	35,601	32,598	-8.4
Wickenburg	4,194	2,520	1,292	59	159	8,224	7,784	8,224	5.7
Maricopa County Total	66,694	80,131	19,629	13,132	72,099	251,685	253,853	251,685	-0.9
Bullhead City	1,167	1,166	1,440	545	1,117	5,435	4,573	5,435	18.8
Kingman	14,257	3,580	1,350	643	844	20,674	22,180	20,674	-6.8
Lake Havasu City	3,792	1,058	1,354	284	797	7,285	9,568	7,285	-23.9
Moccasin	1,270	328	46	17	9	1,670	1,572	1,670	6.2
Mohave County Total	20,486	6,132	4,190	1,489	2,767	35,064	37,893	35,064	-7.5
Holbrook	6,634	841	281	188	130	8,074	9,277	8,074	-13.0
Pinetop	609	798	682	47	677	2,813	2,886	2,813	-2.5
Show Low	3,366	604	164	108	550	4,792	4,837	4,792	-0.9
Snowflake	2,004	665	190	56	118	3,033	3,046	3,033	-0.4
Winslow	1,433	268	159	153	149	2,162	3,235	2,162	-33.2
Navajo County Total	14,046	3,176	1,476	552	1,624	20,874	23,281	20,874	-10.3

[a] Figures for Clifton Justice Court include cases transferred from the Morenci Justice Court, which ceased operation on December 31, 1986.

FY 88 Filings (Continued)
Justice of the Peace Courts

Precinct	Criminal Traffic and FTA	Civil Traffic	Non. Traffic Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Ajo	1,719	706	450	68	8	2,951	2,531	2,951	16.6
Green Valley	1,081	1,057	389	2	164	2,693	4,074	2,693	-33.9
Pima County (Consol.)	23,866	38,406	7,078	571	22,742	92,663	99,578	92,663	-6.9
Pima County Total	26,666	40,169	7,917	641	22,914	98,307	106,183	98,307	-7.4
Apache Junction	1,916	868	280	285	582	3,931	3,606	3,931	9.0
Casa Grande	8,168	2,722	424	335	1,121	12,770	14,558	12,770	-12.3
Coolidge	940	461	180	150	381	2,112	2,779	2,112	-24.0
Eloy	2,172	747	195	236	122	3,472	4,542	3,472	-23.6
Florence	1,180	264	117	99	223	1,883	1,451	1,883	29.8
Kearny	181	54	62	31	133	461	440	461	4.8
Mammoth	1,488	335	180	55	119	2,177	2,023	2,177	7.6
Maricopa	308	741	188	29	34	1,300	1,001	1,300	29.9
Oracle	2,524	804	182	57	102	3,669	3,331	3,669	10.1
San Manuel	154	290	174	20	106	744	1,065	744	-30.1
Stanfield	146	161	89	13	30	439	775	439	-43.4
Superior	1,481	711	74	28	74	2,368	2,830	2,368	-16.3
Pinal County Total	20,658	8,158	2,145	1,338	3,027	35,326	38,401	35,326	-8.0
Nogales	5,608	2,920	272	279	346	9,425	10,205	9,425	-7.6
Patagonia	295	177	139	2	33	646	336	646	92.3
Santa Cruz County Total	5,903	3,097	411	281	379	10,071	10,541	10,071	-4.5
Bagdad	107	314	112	10	8	551	501	551	10.0
Camp Verde	1,795	760	259	87	220	3,121	5,848	3,121	-46.6
Mayer	4,632	1,435	615	117	269	7,068	8,623	7,068	-18.0
Prescott	1,532	1,648	1,982	309	858	6,329	4,870	6,329	30.0
Seligman	5,567	780	337	73	25	6,782	7,604	6,782	-10.8
Upper Verde	1,004	1,656	847	159	613	4,279	3,491	4,279	22.6
Yarnell	4,016	535	70	11	42	4,674	3,333	4,674	40.2
Yavapai County Total	18,653	7,128	4,222	766	2,035	32,804	34,270	32,804	-4.3
Somerton	285	897	189	113	62	1,546	1,684	1,546	-8.2
Wellton	3,523	428	102	119	7	4,179	6,710	4,179	-37.7
Yuma	4,734	2,731	1,690	724	1,760	11,639	13,068	11,639	-10.9
Yuma County Total	8,542	4,056	1,981	956	1,829	17,364	21,462	17,364	-19.1
STATE TOTAL	253,492	176,202	50,504	22,329	115,446	617,973	651,968	617,973	-5.2

FY 88 Terminations
Justice of the Peace Courts

Precinct	Criminal Traffic and FTA	Civil Traffic	Non-Traffic Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Puerco	7,700	1,154	205	44	19	9,122	10,102	9,122	-9.7
Round Valley	1,941	589	264	95	265	3,154	2,588	3,154	21.9
St. Johns	830	197	82	63	144	1,316	1,208	1,316	8.9
Teec Nos Pos	3,096	272	18	2	4	3,392	2,858	3,392	18.7
Apache County Total	13,567	2,212	569	204	432	16,984	16,756	16,984	1.4
Benson	4,544	1,199	179	44	111	6,077	8,465	6,077	-28.2
Bisbee	1,678	1,170	156	94	244	3,342	3,376	3,342	-1.0
Bowie	3,233	719	82	46	41	4,121	5,268	4,121	-21.8
Douglas	1,879	998	717	136	459	4,189	3,694	4,189	13.4
Sierra Vista	3,902	2,213	327	214	2,157	8,813	7,637	8,813	15.4
Willcox	2,704	682	98	35	280	3,799	5,161	3,799	-26.4
Cochise County Total	17,940	6,981	1,559	569	3,292	30,341	33,601	30,341	-9.7
Flagstaff	10,125	5,901	1,252	838	1,615	19,731	23,885	19,731	-17.4
Fredonia	452	255	146	12	51	916	729	916	25.7
Page	1,827	500	535	80	458	3,400	2,876	3,400	18.2
Williams	1,686	265	207	71	73	2,302	2,790	2,302	-17.5
Coconino County Total	14,090	6,921	2,140	1,001	2,197	26,349	30,280	26,349	-13.0
Globe	3,079	1,109	1,058	193	313	5,752	5,415	5,752	6.2
Hayden	306	268	32	14	132	752	443	752	69.8
Miami	447	1,266	176	63	259	2,211	2,327	2,211	-5.0
Payson	6,075	1,591	508	187	394	8,755	9,940	8,755	-11.9
Pine	125	250	24	20	17	436	503	436	-13.3
Gila County Total	10,032	4,484	1,798	477	1,115	17,906	18,128	17,906	-3.9
Pima	641	71	66	30	17	825	863	825	-4.4
Safford	3,236	324	162	188	357	4,267	3,912	4,267	9.1
Graham County Total	3,877	395	228	218	374	5,092	4,775	5,092	6.6
Clifton [a]	200	91	124	32	43	490	684	490	-28.4
Duncan	231	16	20	6	17	290	394	290	-26.4
Greenlee County Total	431	107	144	38	60	780	1,078	780	-27.6
Parker	671	826	361	136	275	2,269	3,138	2,269	-27.7
Quartzsite	4,350	1,089	364	37	20	5,860	4,693	5,860	24.9
Salome	3,580	651	97	53	38	4,419	4,999	4,419	-11.6
La Paz County Total	8,601	2,566	822	226	333	12,548	12,830	12,548	-2.2
Buckeye	9,574	5,224	1,085	209	219	16,311	16,056	16,311	1.6
Central Phoenix	2,145	4,853	420	431	3,064	10,913	11,028	10,913	-1.0
Chandler	2,679	4,254	805	482	2,812	11,032	10,335	11,032	6.7
East Mesa	4,547	9,632	2,213	609	5,224	22,225	26,238	22,225	-15.3
East Phoenix #1	23	70	84	1,011	5,687	6,875	6,623	6,875	3.8
East Phoenix #2	18	32	166	783	4,754	5,753	5,587	5,753	3.0
Gila Bend	5,123	714	107	27	77	6,048	6,527	6,048	-7.3
Glendale	811	2,593	299	1,135	7,535	12,373	10,891	12,373	13.6
Northeast Phoenix	1,285	3,904	1,133	645	5,149	12,116	12,805	12,116	-5.4
Northwest Phoenix	3,132	5,823	356	778	7,385	17,474	14,126	17,474	23.7
Peoria	3,204	8,924	982	396	1,468	14,974	15,352	14,974	-2.5
Scottsdale	541	1,006	690	443	3,469	6,149	6,498	6,149	-5.4
South Phoenix	4,826	5,139	824	834	2,071	13,694	10,722	13,694	27.7
Tempe	4,365	8,165	1,214	751	4,827	19,322	18,430	19,322	4.8
Tolleson	3,383	3,654	861	868	6,510	15,276	18,065	15,276	-15.4
West Phoenix	1,098	2,174	297	1,920	2,724	8,213	10,304	8,213	-20.3
West Mesa	10,287	11,457	3,111	665	5,693	31,213	33,378	31,213	-6.5
Wickenburg	4,507	2,616	1,209	54	287	8,673	8,160	8,673	6.3
Maricopa County Total	61,548	80,234	15,856	12,041	68,955	238,634	241,125	238,364	-1.1
Bullhead City	1,696	1,209	1,340	536	1,001	5,782	5,386	5,782	7.4
Kingman	15,048	3,016	1,104	690	1,031	20,889	26,554	20,889	-21.3
Lake Havasu City	4,495	1,055	1,095	253	770	7,668	8,902	7,668	-13.9
Moccasin	1,799	324	29	16	6	2,174	1,525	2,174	42.6
Mohave County Total	23,038	5,604	3,568	1,495	2,808	36,513	42,367	36,513	-13.8
Holbrook	6,728	756	234	179	247	8,144	9,565	8,144	-14.9
Pinetop	671	820	493	45	490	2,519	2,640	2,519	-4.6
Show Low	3,258	493	117	65	477	4,410	4,418	4,410	-0.2
Snowflake	1,892	669	183	59	110	2,913	2,774	2,913	5.0
Winslow	1,659	261	136	163	189	2,408	3,505	2,408	-31.3
Navajo County Total	14,208	2,999	1,163	511	1,513	20,394	22,902	20,394	-11.0

[a] Figures for Clifton Justice Court include cases transferred from the Morenci Justice Court, which ceased operation on December 31, 1986.

FY 88 Terminations (Continued)
Justice of the Peace Courts

Precinct	Criminal Traffic and FTA	Civil Traffic	Non-Traffic Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Civil	Total	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Ajo	1,525	620	354	60	4	2,563	2,181	2,563	17.5
Green Valley	1,108	1,050	402	1	165	2,726	3,692	2,726	-26.2
Pima County (Consol.)	19,773	38,391	5,519	570	19,034	83,287	83,720	83,287	-0.5
Pima County Total	22,406	40,061	6,275	631	19,203	88,576	89,593	88,576	-1.1
Apache Junction	1,835	785	286	277	574	3,757	3,516	3,757	6.9
Casa Grande	8,176	2,712	366	335	812	12,401	13,935	12,401	-11.0
Coolidge	1,037	484	237	139	392	2,289	2,662	2,289	-14.0
Eloy	2,873	679	227	242	144	4,165	6,803	4,165	-38.8
Florence	1,227	277	114	91	208	1,917	1,783	1,917	7.5
Kearny	166	61	61	26	125	439	433	439	1.4
Mammoth	1,381	303	185	59	108	2,036	2,021	2,036	0.7
Maricopa	249	761	150	25	32	1,217	898	1,217	35.5
Oracle	2,366	798	188	53	102	3,507	3,325	3,507	5.5
San Manuel	133	302	242	16	89	782	866	782	-9.7
Stanfield	156	169	95	12	32	464	757	464	-38.7
Superior	1,499	723	60	24	86	2,392	2,775	2,392	-13.8
Pinal County Total	21,098	8,054	2,211	1,299	2,704	35,366	39,774	35,366	-11.1
Nogales	4,337	3,189	158	246	252	8,182	6,229	8,182	31.4
Patagonia	243	151	88	2	23	507	264	507	92.0
Santa Cruz County Total	4,580	3,340	246	248	275	8,689	6,493	8,689	33.8
Bagdad	124	286	89	10	9	518	573	518	-9.6
Camp Verde	2,096	771	278	80	258	3,483	5,765	3,483	-39.6
Mayer	4,972	1,419	631	119	257	7,398	8,257	7,398	-10.4
Prescott	1,339	1,736	1,907	302	919	6,203	4,700	6,203	32.0
Seligman	6,427	811	244	62	24	7,568	9,031	7,568	-16.2
Upper Verde	962	1,699	812	149	619	4,241	3,305	4,241	28.3
Yarnell	3,957	532	70	14	39	4,612	3,194	4,612	44.4
Yavapai County Total	19,877	7,254	4,031	736	2,125	34,023	34,825	34,023	-2.3
Somerton	356	888	181	112	51	1,588	2,010	1,588	-21.0
Wellton	4,465	417	91	103	7	5,083	6,248	5,083	-18.6
Yuma	4,633	2,993	1,331	704	1,660	11,321	11,803	11,321	-4.1
Yuma County Total	9,454	4,298	1,603	919	1,718	17,992	20,061	17,992	-10.3
STATE TOTAL	244,747	175,510	42,213	20,613	107,104	590,187	615,088	590,187	-4.0

FY 88 Trials and Hearings Commenced
Justice of the Peace Courts

Precinct	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				CIVIL			DOM. VIO. & HARASS.
	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear by Judge	Civil Hear by Hear Officer	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Felony Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Initial Appear.	Small Claims Trials	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Hearings
Puerco	117	1	10	0	4	0	15	114	1	2	0	1
Round Valley	43	1	26	0	35	1	44	69	41	16	0	5
St. Johns	1	0	0	0	6	0	14	89	22	6	0	7
Teec Nos Pos	56	0	31	0	2	0	0	15	3	1	0	1
Apache County Total	217	2	67	0	47	1	73	287	67	25	0	14
Benson	98	2	17	0	23	0	0	212	25	13	0	6
Bisbee	79	5	62	0	30	0	3	273	26	20	0	8
Bowie	63	0	4	0	2	0	0	66	2	0	0	0
Douglas	34	0	5	0	14	0	11	157	55	66	0	14
Sierra Vista	44	0	34	0	14	0	1	311	80	258	0	19
Willcox	45	0	7	0	7	0	0	175	67	10	0	5
Cochise County Total	363	7	129	0	90	0	15	1,194	255	367	0	52
Flagstaff	108	2	85	0	19	0	47	2,416	148	211	0	4
Fredonia	5	0	8	0	8	0	1	113	11	2	0	2
Page	28	0	11	0	14	0	9	170	178	20	0	2
Williams	9	2	5	0	2	0	6	57	9	5	0	2
Coconino County Total	150	4	109	0	43	0	63	2,756	346	238	0	10
Globe	118	0	78	0	124	3	5	199	56	6	0	10
Hayden	13	0	25	0	6	0	0	6	21	1	0	5
Miami	7	5	28	0	1	0	0	91	1	3	0	0
Payson	96	0	54	0	28	1	23	146	84	66	0	3
Pine	6	0	66	0	1	0	19	32	2	2	0	1
Gila County Total	240	5	251	0	160	4	47	474	164	78	0	19
Pima	3	0	7	0	7	0	13	84	10	0	0	1
Safford	37	0	10	0	13	0	58	389	29	27	0	0
Graham County Total	40	0	17	0	20	0	71	473	39	27	0	1
Clifton	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	56	5	0	0	6
Duncan	11	0	5	0	6	0	1	16	2	1	0	1
Greenlee County Total	11	0	5	0	7	0	13	72	7	1	0	7
Parker	26	2	28	0	7	0	6	140	26	27	0	5
Quartzsite	63	1	13	0	6	0	5	84	6	4	0	0
Salome	100	0	10	0	4	0	3	184	7	9	0	5
La Paz County Total	189	3	51	0	17	0	14	408	39	40	0	10
Buckeye	179	0	120	0	53	0	14	57	26	80	0	26
Central Phoenix	72	0	201	0	12	0	29	1,340	104	381	0	9
Chandler	12	0	23	0	1	0	60	589	398	413	1	66
East Mesa	267	4	44	114	200	0	58	457	314	2,692	0	185
East Phoenix #1	0	0	8	0	2	0	92	325	629	1,755	0	10
East Phoenix #2	3	0	4	0	17	0	49	210	437	791	2	106
Gila Bend	29	0	4	0	1	0	0	60	5	4	0	2
Glendale	71	2	104	0	18	0	208	467	652	2,268	0	152
Northeast Phoenix	47	1	129	17	132	5	542	973	365	1,219	0	236
Northwest Phoenix	63	0	283	0	5	0	18	1,962	411	450	2	57
Peoria	156	1	357	0	65	0	44	319	157	609	0	33
Scottsdale	26	0	10	51	34	0	34	776	682	787	0	52
South Phoenix	257	0	290	34	281	0	608	1,632	325	1,077	0	100
Tempe	60	0	77	43	51	0	90	1,012	683	684	1	19
Tolleson	171	0	149	0	28	0	92	293	237	262	0	247
West Phoenix	156	1	216	0	7	0	156	269	274	1,089	0	101
West Mesa	450	10	378	0	384	0	70	449	569	572	4	88
Wickenburg	95	1	61	0	39	0	12	1	42	45	0	15
Maricopa County Total	2,114	20	2,458	259	1,330	5	2,176	11,191	6,310	15,178	10	1,504
Bullhead City	25	3	23	11	31	1	17	684	83	580	1	0
Kingman	275	8	108	0	111	0	14	1,059	234	121	0	17
Lake Havasu City	333	3	173	0	42	0	17	561	149	85	0	11
Moccasin	21	1	8	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Mohave County Total	654	15	312	11	186	1	48	2,306	466	786	1	29

FY 88 Trials and Hearings Commenced (Continued)
Justice of the Peace Courts

Precinct	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				CIVIL			DOM. VIO. & HARASS.
	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear by Judge	Civil Hear by Hear. Officer	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Felony Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Initial Appear.	Small Claims Trials	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Hearings
Holbrook	75	1	20	0	66	1	12	713	13	26	0	6
Pinetop	64	5	95	0	69	0	1	70	56	68	1	13
Show Low	54	0	18	0	17	0	3	77	28	44	0	4
Snowflake	69	3	34	0	27	0	0	93	22	14	0	8
Winslow	25	0	3	0	47	0	0	97	15	22	0	3
Navajo County Total	287	9	170	0	226	1	16	1,050	134	174	1	34
Ajo	20	0	19	0	43	0	0	392	1	0	0	2
Green Valley	72	1	65	0	33	1	0	130	54	41	0	7
Pima Cty. Consol.	2,092	49	1,676	0	580	0	72	6,121	1,317	10,390	0	77
Pima County Total	2,184	50	1,760	0	656	1	72	6,643	1,372	10,431	0	86
Apache Junction	43	1	40	0	22	0	0	224	53	128	0	7
Casa Grande	439	4	107	0	10	0	18	769	259	186	0	4
Coolidge	40	1	38	0	22	1	0	382	165	51	0	3
Eloy	36	6	14	0	2	0	2	375	60	57	0	9
Florence	11	0	3	0	5	1	1	312	33	36	0	11
Kearny	9	0	8	0	9	0	0	49	42	7	0	5
Mammoth	28	0	10	0	4	0	0	43	49	10	0	1
Maricopa	6	2	19	1	6	0	0	97	10	11	0	1
Oracle	96	0	27	0	16	1	0	82	48	16	0	2
San Manuel	7	0	11	0	9	0	0	20	30	5	0	4
Stanfield	3	0	11	0	6	0	1	66	19	8	0	3
Superior	87	0	46	0	0	0	0	42	17	13	0	1
Pinal County Total	805	14	334	1	111	3	22	2,461	785	528	0	51
Nogales	155	2	41	0	0	1	62	231	45	99	0	4
Patagonia	4	0	12	2	6	0	0	45	5	0	0	3
Santa Cruz County Total	159	2	53	2	6	1	62	276	50	99	0	7
Bagdad	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	14	1	0	0	0
Camp Verde	32	2	22	0	44	0	0	287	43	44	0	8
Mayer	109	10	51	0	61	2	0	78	52	28	0	4
Prescott	32	7	63	0	52	0	6	1,465	185	241	0	18
Seligman	47	1	10	0	21	0	0	188	4	4	0	3
Upper Verde	35	1	70	0	49	0	3	195	147	125	0	5
Yarnell	124	1	11	0	16	0	0	57	12	6	0	5
Yavapai County Total	379	22	237	0	253	2	9	2,284	444	448	0	43
Somerton	1	1	9	0	2	0	0	211	9	13	0	3
Wellton	17	0	1	0	3	0	0	99	2	2	0	2
Yuma	20	2	32	1	16	0	14	1,538	238	223	0	60
Yuma County Total	38	3	42	1	21	0	14	1,848	249	238	0	65
STATE TOTAL	7,830	156	5,995	274	3,173	19	2,715	33,723	10,727	28,658	12	1,932

Municipal Court Caseload Statistical Definitions

The following definitions are included to provide the reader with a better understanding of what the caseload statistical data on the following pages represents. For all case categories, the statistical data reflects the number of case filings for the year.

Case Categories

CRIMINAL TRAFFIC - Major traffic violations contained in Title 28 of the Arizona Revised Statutes including driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, reckless driving, and other serious moving violations. Also includes all violations of Arizona Corporation Commission Motor Carrier Rules and Regulations and the "Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility" statutes.

TRAFFIC FTA - An additional charge resulting from a defendant's failure to appear at a scheduled criminal traffic proceeding. (Failing to appear at a civil traffic hearing results in a default judgment being entered and is not included here.)

CIVIL TRAFFIC - Minor traffic violations contained in Title 28 of the Arizona Revised Statutes, including parking offenses, equipment offenses, and a number of minor moving offenses that have been designated as civil traffic violations.

NON-TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR - All non-traffic misdemeanors, i.e., those where the law provides for presumptive punishment that does not exceed six months incarceration and/or a fine of $1,000 for an individual or $20,000 for an enterprise.

MISDEMEANOR FTA - An additional criminal charge resulting from the defendant's failure to appear at a scheduled hearing for a non-traffic misdemeanor offense.

FELONY COMPLAINTS - Title 13 violations designated as felonies, i.e., those where the law provides for presumptive punishment of at least eighteen months incarceration and/or a fine of up to $150,000 for an individual or $1,000,000 for an enterprise. Traditionally these have been filed in the justice of the peace courts, but A.R.S. § 22-402B provides authority for municipal courts to conduct preliminary hearings in cases within their geographic jurisdiction to determine whether the defendant should be held for trial in the superior court.

Case Activity

TRANSFERRED IN - The number of cases transferred in from other courts.

TRANSFERRED OUT - The number of cases transferred out to other courts.

STATISTICAL CORRECTION - The number of cases added or subtracted in order to correct statistical inaccuracies. Such changes are often made after a court conducts a physical case inventory.

Proceedings

COURT TRIAL - The number of trials commenced without a jury.

JURY TRIAL - The number of trials commenced in which a jury was sworn.

CIVIL TRAFFIC HEARING - Traffic violation hearings held under the Rules of Procedure in Civil Traffic Violations Cases.

FELONY PRELIMINARY HEARING - A hearing to determine whether the defendant should be held for trial in the superior court on a felony complaint.

INITIAL APPEARANCE HEARING - The first court proceeding with the defendant present, held within 24 hours of arrest. The purposes are to inform the defendant of the charges and his rights, and to determine the conditions of release, if any.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HEARING - Hearings held to revoke or modify a domestic violence order of protection.

HARASSMENT HEARING - A hearing held to revoke or modify an Injunction Prohibiting Harassment.

FY 88 Filings
Municipal Courts

Municipality	Criminal Traffic and FTA	Civil Traffic	Non. Traffic Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Total	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Eagar	87	477	119	0	683	664	683	2.9
St. Johns	86	328	107	0	521	387	521	34.6
Springerville	294	336	119	0	749	639	749	17.2
Apache County Total	467	1,141	345	0	1,953	1,690	1,953	15.6
Benson	152	411	131	0	694	507	694	36.9
Bisbee	204	972	422	0	1,598	1,579	1,598	1.2
Douglas	5,725	2,878	1,644	4	10,251	13,823	10,251	-25.8
Huachuca City	72	337	85	0	494	690	494	-28.4
Sierra Vista	811	2,366	854	0	4,031	3,511	4,031	14.8
Tombstone	135	335	136	1	607	437	607	38.9
Willcox	92	433	226	0	751	791	751	-5.1
Cochise County Total	7,191	7,732	3,498	5	18,426	21,338	18,426	-13.6
Flagstaff	3,620	8,513	2,790	0	14,923	15,843	14,923	-5.8
Fredonia	157	293	87	0	537	438	537	22.6
Page	309	545	963	0	1,817	2,653	1,817	-31.5
Williams	381	199	135	0	715	713	715	0.3
Coconino County Total	4,467	9,550	3,975	0	17,992	19,647	17,992	-8.4
Globe	420	1,288	633	0	2,341	2,645	2,341	-11.5
Hayden	59	117	25	0	201	173	201	16.2
Miami	539	1,344	123	0	2,006	3,248	2,006	-38.2
Payson	338	992	402	0	1,732	1,831	1,732	-5.4
Winkelman	8	265	56	0	329	139	329	136.7
Gila County Total	1,364	4,006	1,239	0	6,609	8,036	6,609	-17.8
Pima	49	245	45	0	339	353	339	-4.0
Safford	132	515	255	0	902	1,011	902	-10.8
Thatcher	79	316	184	0	579	465	579	24.5
Graham County Total	260	1,076	484	0	1,820	1,829	1,820	-0.5
Clifton	31	46	14	0	91	228	91	-60.1
Duncan	20	20	27	9	76	74	76	2.7
Greenlee County Total	51	66	41	9	167	302	167	-44.7
Parker	406	768	164	0	1,338	1,336	1,338	0.1
La Paz County Total	406	768	164	0	1,338	1,336	1,338	0.1
Avondale	1,717	1,759	926	0	4,402	5,240	4,402	-16.0
Buckeye	1,164	1,277	379	0	2,820	4,924	2,820	-42.7
Carefree	59	532	34	0	625	481	625	29.9
Cave Creek	162	792	49	0	1,003	0	1,003	0.0
Chandler	3,069	26,041	3,142	0	32,252	24,235	32,252	33.1
El Mirage	467	2,032	507	0	3,006	2,629	3,006	14.3
Gila Bend	186	517	151	0	854	1,190	854	-28.2
Gilbert	884	4,152	804	0	5,840	3,345	5,840	74.6
Glendale	5,328	27,309	3,479	0	36,116	35,430	36,116	1.9
Goodyear	140	1,311	245	0	1,696	1,460	1,696	16.2
Guadalupe	307	1,187	361	0	1,855	2,012	1,855	-7.8
Mesa	11,281	51,651	9,133	0	72 065	63,172	72,065	14.1
Paradise Valley	1,163	11,019	376	0	12,558	5,938	12,558	111.6
Peoria	1,203	5,360	1,139	0	7,702	4,518	7,702	70.5
Phoenix	72,025	338,973	43,141	0	454,139	419,397	454,139	8.3
Scottsdale	7,562	40,614	6,609	0	54,785	54,778	54,785	0.0
Surprise	362	1,735	258	0	2,355	2,842	2,355	-17.1
Tempe	9,477	66,268	9,646	0	85,391	62,065	85,391	37.6
Tolleson	922	1,986	714	0	3,622	4,287	3,622	-15.5
Wickenburg	305	602	174	0	1,081	906	1,081	19.3
Youngtown	126	624	48	0	798	604	798	32.1
Maricopa County Total	117,909	585,741	81,315	0	784,965	699,449	784,965	12.2
Bullhead City	1,632	6,930	1,980	0	10,542	11,228	10,542	-6.1
Colorado City	6	56	32	1	95	147	95	-35.4
Kingman	937	3,461	1,169	0	5,567	4,625	5,567	20.4
Lake Havasu City	938	5,219	1,442	0	7,599	5,985	7 599	27.0
Mohave County Total	3,513	15,666	4,623	1	23,803	21,985	23,803	8.3
Holbrook	474	643	538	0	1,655	1,638	1,655	1.0
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	878	0	0	878	741	878	18.5
Show Low	445	1,518	187	0	2,150	1,567	2,150	37.2
Snowflake	220	447	130	0	797	786	797	1.4
Taylor	53	154	0	0	207	336	207	-38.4
Winslow	240	483	1,229	0	1,952	2,419	1,952	-19.3
Navajo County Total	1,432	4,123	2,084	0	7,639	7,487	7,639	2.0

FY 88 Filings (Continued)
Municipal Courts

Municipality	Criminal Traffic and FTA	Civil Traffic	Non-Traffic Misd.	Felony Felim.	Total	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Marana	1,137	674	149	0	1,960	1,016	1,960	92.9
Oro Valley	1,681	3,647	446	0	5,774	3,713	5,774	55.5
South Tucson	819	2,772	1,731	0	5,322	4,946	5,322	7.6
Tucson	29,254	96,547	86,932	0	212,733	165,854	212,733	28.3
Pima County Total	32,891	103,640	89,258	0	225,789	175,529	225,789	28.6
Apache Junction	1,837	3,303	940	0	6,080	7,120	6,080	-14.6
Casa Grande	557	3,207	1,204	0	4,968	5,345	4,968	-7.1
Coolidge	218	961	676	0	1,855	1,941	1,855	-4.4
Eloy	271	683	825	0	1,779	1,768	1,779	0.6
Florence	137	458	79	0	674	698	674	-3.4
Kearny	31	156	93	0	280	235	280	19.1
Mammoth	127	289	154	0	570	921	570	-38.1
Superior	139	209	172	0	520	713	520	-27.1
Pinal County Total	3,317	9,266	4,143	0	16,726	18,741	16,726	-10.8
Nogales	946	2,996	1,087	0	5,029	5,127	5,029	-1.9
Patagonia	48	921	7	0	976	1,108	976	-11.9
Santa Cruz County Total	994	3,917	1,094	0	6,005	6,235	6,005	-3.7
Camp Verde	799	212	200	0	1,211	0	1,211	0.0
Chino Valley	139	272	145	0	556	717	556	-22.5
Clarkdale	108	327	157	0	592	389	592	52.2
Cottonwood	283	854	487	0	1,624	1,091	1,624	48.9
Jerome	48	180	55	0	283	138	283	105.1
Prescott	691	11,839	2,161	0	14,691	14,955	14,691	-1.8
Prescott Valley	435	1,702	301	0	2,438	1,144	2,438	113.1
Yavapai County Total	2,503	15,386	3,506	0	21,395	18,434	21,395	16.1
San Luis	236	1,209	120	0	1,565	1,748	1,565	-10.5
Somerton	222	760	176	0	1,158	1,001	1,158	15.7
Wellton	18	79	76	0	173	193	173	-10.4
Yuma	2,396	11,305	3,264	0	16,965	16,231	16,965	4.5
Yuma County Total	2,872	13,353	3,636	0	19,861	19,173	19,861	3.6
STATE TOTAL	179,637	775,431	199,405	15	1,154,488	1,021,211	1,154,488	13.1

FY 88 Terminations
Municipal Courts

Municipality	Criminal Traffic and FTA	Civil Traffic	Non-Traffic Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Total	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Eagar	75	439	99	0	613	648	613	-5.4
St. Johns	68	294	90	0	452	362	452	24.9
Springerville	181	364	83	0	628	518	628	21.2
Apache County Total	324	1,097	272	0	1,693	1,528	1,693	10.8
Benson	151	378	127	0	656	499	656	31.5
Bisbee	211	956	401	0	1,568	1,583	1,568	-0.9
Douglas	5,724	2,954	1,668	1	10,347	13,883	10,347	-25.5
Huachuca City	72	335	62	0	469	712	469	-34.1
Sierra Vista	785	2,231	726	0	3,742	3,505	3,742	6.8
Tombstone	127	323	120	1	571	467	571	22.3
Willcox	84	379	212	0	675	760	675	-11.2
Cochise County Total	7,154	7,556	3,316	2	18,028	21,409	18,028	-15.8
Flagstaff	2,555	8,799	2,068	0	13,422	15,012	13,422	-10.6
Fredonia	150	289	65	0	504	418	504	20.6
Page	361	606	1,051	0	2,018	2,698	2,018	-25.2
Williams	965	193	133	0	1,291	709	1,291	82.1
Coconino County Total	4,031	9,887	3,317	0	17,235	18,837	17,235	-8.5
Globe	350	1,118	464	0	1,932	2,545	1,932	-24.1
Hayden	46	113	35	0	194	159	194	22.0
Miami	505	1,525	111	0	2,141	3,203	2,141	-33.2
Payson	385	1,002	401	0	1,788	1,793	1,788	-0.3
Winkelman	8	256	55	0	319	153	319	108.5
Gila County Total	1,294	4,014	1,066	0	6,374	7,853	6,374	-18.8
Pima	41	243	48	0	332	371	332	-10.5
Safford	130	493	235	0	858	991	858	-13.4
Thatcher	75	319	164	0	558	437	558	27.7
Graham County Total	246	1,055	447	0	1,748	1,799	1,748	-2.8
Clifton	24	60	15	0	99	216	99	-54.2
Duncan	20	21	26	7	74	74	74	0.0
Greenlee County Total	44	81	41	7	173	290	173	-40.3
Parker	360	646	143	0	1,149	1,261	1,149	-8.9
La Paz County Total	360	646	143	0	1,149	1,261	1,149	-8.9
Avondale	1,658	1,755	917	0	4,330	5,158	4,330	-16.1
Buckeye	1,571	1,471	404	0	3,446	4,433	3,446	-22.3
Carefree	51	527	30	0	608	488	608	24.6
Cave Creek	109	772	35	0	916	0	916	0.0
Chandler	2,571	25,248	2,985	0	30,804	23,067	30,804	33.5
El Mirage	428	1,978	495	0	2,901	2,488	2,901	16.6
Gila Bend	208	558	135	0	901	1,187	901	-24.1
Gilbert	786	3,771	726	0	5,283	3,200	5,283	65.1
Glendale	4,003	27,478	3,061	0	34,542	33,723	34,542	2.4
Goodyear	120	1,300	218	0	1,638	1,455	1,638	12.6
Guadalupe	349	1,231	322	0	1,902	1,889	1,902	0.7
Mesa	10,368	54,949	9,052	0	74,369	56,275	74,369	32.2
Paradise Valley	939	9,227	350	0	10,516	5,356	10,516	96.3
Peoria	1,055	5,280	1,164	0	7,499	3,969	7,499	88.9
Phoenix	83,724	348,397	42,076	0	474,197	409,204	474,197	15.9
Scottsdale	6,999	47,853	5,974	0	60,826	43,465	60,826	39.9
Surprise	365	1,712	262	0	2,339	2,854	2,339	-18.0
Tempe	5,929	74,698	6,290	0	86,917	53,526	86,917	62.4
Tolleson	1,174	1,893	701	0	3,768	4,071	3,768	-7.4
Wickenburg	318	604	176	0	1,098	885	1,098	24.1
Youngtown	103	517	39	0	659	545	659	20.9
Maricopa County Total	122,828	611,219	75,412	0	809,459	657,238	809,459	23.2
Bullhead City	1,339	7,300	1,404	0	10,043	10,486	10,043	-4.2
Colorado City	7	66	22	1	96	99	96	-3.0
Kingman	944	3,328	956	0	5,228	4,144	5,228	26.2
Lake Havasu City	796	5,055	1,238	0	7,089	5,279	7,089	34.3
Mohave County Total	3,086	15,749	3,620	1	22,456	20,008	22,456	12.2
Holbrook	407	603	519	0	1,529	1,689	1,529	-9.5
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	830	0	0	830	630	830	31.7
Show Low	339	1,372	172	0	1,883	1,603	1,883	17.5
Snowflake	201	441	130	0	772	684	772	12.9
Taylor	12	91	0	0	103	239	103	-56.9
Winslow	331	542	1,260	0	2,133	2,395	2,133	-10.9
Navajo County Total	1,290	3,879	2,081	0	7,250	7,240	7,250	0.1

FY 88 Terminations (Continued)
Municipal Courts

Municipality	Criminal Traffic and FTA	Civil Traffic	Non-Traffic Misd.	Felony Prelim.	Total	FY 87 Total	FY 88 Total	% Change
Marana	907	699	96	0	1,702	858	1,702	98.4
Oro Valley	1,426	3,224	350	0	5,000	3,373	5,000	48.2
South Tucson	660	2,768	1,524	0	4,952	4,911	4,952	0.8
Tucson	26,005	77,612	81,075	0	184,692	110,038	184,692	67.8
Pima County Total	28,998	84,303	83,045	0	196,346	119,180	196,346	64.7
Apache Junction	1,647	3,440	765	0	5,852	6,324	5,852	-7.5
Casa Grande	686	3,244	1,142	0	5,072	5,286	5,072	-4.0
Coolidge	238	939	685	0	1,862	1,860	1,862	0.1
Eloy	271	565	880	0	1,716	1,361	1,716	26.1
Florence	132	480	85	0	697	577	697	20.8
Kearny	25	156	81	0	262	235	262	11.5
Mammoth	109	305	133	0	547	922	547	-40.7
Superior	148	207	153	0	508	758	508	-33.0
Pinal County Total	3,256	9,336	3,924	0	16,516	17,323	16,516	-4.7
Nogales	981	3,076	902	0	4,959	4,625	4,959	7.2
Patagonia	37	1,120	9	0	1,166	617	1,166	89.0
Santa Cruz County Total	1,018	4,196	911	0	6,125	5,242	6,125	16.8
Camp Verde	711	183	157	0	1,051	0	1,051	0.0
Chino Valley	108	259	117	0	484	696	484	-30.5
Clarkdale	87	326	156	0	569	359	569	58.5
Cottonwood	252	836	464	0	1,552	1,030	1,552	50.7
Jerome	40	162	50	0	252	131	252	92.4
Prescott	698	12,689	2,180	0	15,567	14,461	15,567	7.6
Prescott Valley	386	1,558	265	0	2,209	1,286	2,209	71.8
Yavapai County Total	2,282	16,013	3,389	0	21,684	17,963	21,684	20.7
San Luis	243	1,201	138	0	1,582	1,675	1,582	-5.6
Somerton	204	715	208	0	1,127	971	1,127	16.1
Wellton	18	66	63	0	147	207	147	-29.0
Yuma	2,208	11,483	3,067	0	16,758	17,622	16,758	-4.9
Yuma County Total	2,673	13,465	3,476	0	19,614	20,475	19,614	-4.2
STATE TOTAL	178,884	782,496	184,460	10	1,145,850	917,646	1,145,850	24.9

FY 88 Trials and Hearings Commenced
Municipal Courts

Municipality	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				DOM. VIO. & HARASS.
	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Officer	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Felony Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Initial Appear	Hearings
Eagar	2	4	15	0	7	1	0	107	0
St. Johns	2	0	6	0	10	0	0	72	0
Springerville	13	1	5	0	12	0	0	153	0
Apache County Total	17	5	26	0	29	1	0	332	0
Benson	2	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	2
Bisbee	8	0	15	0	30	0	0	47	3
Douglas	935	0	878	697	369	0	1	1,134	8
Huachuca City	10	0	12	0	3	0	0	0	2
Sierra Vista	15	2	38	0	27	0	0	32	25
Tombstone	3	0	5	0	4	3	0	30	4
Willcox	1	4	12	0	2	0	0	2	1
Cochise County Total	974	6	967	697	442	3	1	1,245	45
Flagstaff	302	32	598	0	406	1	0	1,832	10
Fredonia	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0
Page	9	2	15	0	19	0	0	20	4
Williams	2	6	7	0	13	0	0	8	0
Coconino County Total	313	40	673	0	438	1	0	1,860	14
Globe	14	0	31	0	34	0	0	0	5
Hayden	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Miami	4	0	23	0	0	0	0	5	0
Payson	8	1	31	0	15	0	0	218	6
Winkelman	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gila County Total	26	1	93	0	50	0	0	223	11
Pima	3	1	2	0	4	0	0	51	0
Safford	6	0	21	0	7	0	0	0	1
Thatcher	3	0	6	0	13	0	0	2	0
Graham County Total	12	1	29	0	24	0	0	53	1
Clifton	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0
Duncan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	44	0
Greenlee County Total	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	51	0
Parker	14	2	21	0	10	2	0	9	0
La Paz County Total	14	2	21	0	10	2	0	9	0
Avondale	55	6	81	0	83	0	0	0	0
Buckeye	22	0	32	0	13	0	0	65	0
Carefree	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cave Creek	1	0	45	0	1	0	0	0	0
Chandler	72	16	622	377	186	1	0	875	12
El Mirage	0	0	62	0	8	0	0	0	2
Gila Bend	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	30	0
Gilbert	33	13	179	10	43	0	0	0	3
Glendale	56	2	579	0	50	2	0	1,244	44
Goodyear	0	0	12	0	5	0	0	0	0
Guadalupe	63	2	106	0	36	1	0	0	1
Mesa	648	142	711	1,162	420	25	0	0	41
Paradise Valley	127	1	333	0	77	0	0	0	0
Peoria	88	1	477	0	206	0	0	707	53
Phoenix	1,203	366	1,055	8,520	1,339	210	0	0	61
Scottsdale	69	25	1,477	0	184	6	0	0	12
Surprise	13	6	75	0	8	0	0	0	3
Tempe	92	16	1,611	9,020	240	1	0	1,865	62
Tolleson	70	0	65	0	56	0	0	219	3
Wickenburg	7	1	17	0	9	1	0	25	1
Youngtown	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	1
Maricopa County Total	2,620	597	7,589	19,089	2,965	247	0	5,032	299

FY 88 Trials and Hearings Commenced (Continued)
Municipal Courts

Municipality	TRAFFIC				CRIMINAL				DOM. VIO. & HARASS.
	Crim. Court Trials	Crim. Jury Trials	Civil Hear. by Judge	Civil Hear. by Hear. Officer	Misd. Court Trials	Misd. Jury Trials	Felony Prelim. Hear.	Fel. & Misd. Initial Appear.	Hearings
Bullhead City	103	18	329	0	164	0	0	124	14
Colorado City	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Kingman	34	7	152	0	55	0	0	155	12
Lake Havasu City	6	3	65	0	2	0	0	77	5
Mohave County Total	144	28	547	1	223	0	0	356	31
Holbrook	2	4	16	0	9	0	0	195	1
Pinetop-Lakeside	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Show Low	40	0	108	0	52	0	0	28	0
Snowflake	25	0	30	0	20	0	0	7	0
Taylor	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winslow	6	0	4	0	13	0	0	751	0
Navajo County Total	79	5	189	0	94	0	0	981	1
Marana	16	1	30	0	11	0	0	0	1
Oro Valley	56	3	109	4	40	0	0	0	0
South Tucson	7	0	34	0	35	0	0	207	7
Tucson	201	151	3,638	0	426	49	0	0	286
Pima County Total	280	155	3,811	4	512	49	0	207	294
Apache Junction	24	1	60	0	22	0	0	406	12
Casa Grande	18	2	121	0	68	0	0	0	1
Coolidge	0	0	72	0	62	0	0	0	2
Eloy	2	0	25	0	21	0	0	0	0
Florence	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	10	0
Kearny	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0
Mammoth	15	0	15	0	6	0	0	0	0
Superior	3	0	19	0	4	0	0	20	1
Pinal County Total	64	3	320	2	189	0	0	436	16
Nogales	13	1	58	10	15	1	0	489	5
Patagonia	14	0	113	0	1	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz County Total	27	1	171	10	16	1	0	489	5
Camp Verde	11	1	2	0	13	0	0	45	0
Chino Valley	8	1	11	0	9	0	0	26	0
Clarkdale	4	0	12	0	12	0	0	30	0
Cottonwood	10	4	51	0	10	0	0	201	3
Jerome	3	1	2	0	2	1	0	4	1
Prescott	17	5	181	0	87	0	0	0	0
Prescott Valley	22	4	77	0	31	0	0	25	1
Yavapai County Total	75	16	336	0	164	1	0	331	5
San Luis	9	0	38	0	6	0	0	51	9
Somerton	1	0	8	0	9	0	0	67	0
Wellton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yuma	53	0	375	0	82	0	0	24	0
Yuma County Total	63	0	421	0	97	0	0	142	9
STATE TOTAL	4,709	860	15,194	19,803	5,253	305	3	11,747	731

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Supreme Court

STATE OF ARIZONA

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Frank X. Gordon, Jr.
Chief Justice

William L. McDonald
Administrative Director
of the Courts

MEMORANDUM

TO: FY 1988 Annual Judicial Report Recipients

FROM: Bill McDonald BM
Administrative Director

DATE: April 10, 1989

SUBJ: FY 1988 Annual Judicial Report Errata

Subsequent to our publishing the FY 1988 Annual Judicial Report, an error was discovered in the data on page 11, "Statewide Case Filing Information". Please make the appropriate changes in your copies of the report.

The first line on the page should read:

"During FY 88, statewide filings for all of Arizona's courts totaled 1,919,104, as compared with 1,811,479 the previous year, an increase of 5.9%."

The table at the bottom of the page should read:

FY88 Statewide Filings

Court Level	Criminal	Civil	Traffic	Other	Total	% of Total
Supreme Court	406	371		342	1,119	0.1
Court of Appeals	2,052	851		736	3,649	0.2
Superior	25,176	60,371		56,328	141,875	7.4
Justice of the Peace	72,833	115,446	429,694		617,973	32.2
Municipal	199,420		955,068		1,154,488	60.1
TOTAL	299,897	177,039	1,384,762	57,406	1,919,104	100.0
% of Total	15.6	9.2	72.2	3.0	100.0	

Because Supreme Court numbers are a small fraction of statewide filings, the row and column percentages in this table (and, consequently, the pie graphs in the middle of the page) are unaffected by these revisions.

The Administrative Office regrets the error and apologizes for any resulting inconvenience.